THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 19 APRIL, 1834. [NO. 2328.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 25TH APRIL, 1834.
WILL BE PERFORMED,
The celebrated Terrestrio-infernal Operatic Extravaganza, Yclept
GIOVANNI IN LONDON,

In which will be introduced many new scenes, dresses, decorations and performances. mong other novelties will be presented a view of the Lower Regions by torch light, the River Styx by twi-light, a grand Masquerade by candle light, Charing Cross by blue light, and the King's Bench Prison in its true light.

AFTER WHICH,
By particular desire,
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF,
THE IRISH TUTOR.

In consequence of the crowded House with which the performance of *Giovanni in London* was attended on its last representation in 1827, it is requested that early application may be made for places.

Boxes.....	6	Upper Boxes.....	3
Pit.....	4	Gallery.....	2

NOTICE.—The Receptions at Breakfast at Government House, are for the present discontinued.

G. UPTON,—*Private Sec.*
Govt. House Parell, 18th April, 1834.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH.

THERE will be Divine Service, with a Lecture, in Saint Thomas's Church, every Thursday Evening. until further notice; to commence at 7 o'clock.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Senior Chaplain.
D. YOUNG,
Junior Chaplain.

Bombay, 18th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE," of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. GILMORE AND CO. *are Secretaries for the Office in Calcutta.*
" GREGSON, MELVILLE, AND KNIGHT, *Agents in London.*
McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "ALLIANCE INSURANCE OFFICE," for Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. MULLER, RITCHIE AND CO. *Secretaries in Calcutta.*
" RUSSELL AND CO. *Agents in Canton.*
" CO KERELL AND CO. *Do. in London.*
McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

ON Friday next, the 25th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and CO., will sell by public auction, a variety of Household Furniture and Property belonging to "Meerza MAHOMED JAHN," at his residence, on the bank of the Baboola Tank. The same comprizes Chairs, Tables, Hanging Lamps, double and single light Candlesticks, double branch Wall Shades, Table Shades, Hookahs, Copper utensils, a Gold Watch, a Silver Coffee Pot, Card Tables, Dressing and Dining do. Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Drawers, Tea Caddies, Writing Desks, Tea-poys, and numerous other articles. The sale will commence at 11 A. M.

A CARD.

PERSONS returning to Europe are recommended to apply immediately on landing to Capt. Grindlay, East India Army Agent and Agent for Passengers, 16, Cornhill, where they will have every assistance in passing their Baggage, and transacting business at the India House, and knowing the addresses of all parties in England connected with India.

Agents at Deal, Messrs. L. & J. IGGULDEN
" at Portsmouth, Mr. LINDEGREN.

N. B. Supplies forwarded to Messes and Regiments on Commission, and business transacted for Families at home.

SALE by Auction. On Thursday next, the 25th instant, YATES AND CO. will sell by public Auction, a variety of useful piece goods. Among them a quantity of Surat goods made to order, comprizing Bazettas, Nacanis Chell, and Loongy. The above will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, will be sold, to close an account, without reserve, bronzed Argand and hanging lamps, Locks for drawers, Cupboards, &c, Padlocks, foot and parallel rules, Boat-Cloak Clasps, Cork Screws, Tool Chests, Curry Combs and Brushes, Japan tea Caddies, Spectacles, Windsor Soap, Filtering Machines, Color'd and Chintz handkerchiefs, a lot of plated ware, new Silver Hunting Watches.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram with Horse and Harness, a Buggy with ditto, 5 Saddle Horses, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Meadow Street.

FOR Sale at RAGONATH HURRY-CHUNDJEE'S Library.

Roxburgh's Flora Indica, or description of Indian plants, 1832. 3. Vols. Boards.....	45
12. Vols. Washington Irving's Novels and works, comprising the Sketch Book, Knickerbocker's New York, Bracebridge Hall, Tales of a Traveller, Conquest of Grenada, the Alhambra—handsomely bound, at 3 Rs. per vol.....	36
24. Cooper's Novels and Tales, consisting of the Spy, the Pioneers, the Pilot, Lionel Lincoln, last of the Mohicans, the Prairie, Red Rover, Wept of Wishton Wish, Water Witch, the Bravo, Travelling Bachelor, Heidenmauer, or the Benedictines, well bound, at 3 Rs. per vol.....	72
12. Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. 8vo. Calf-bound.....	100
2. Fielding's Select Works, with a Memoir of the life of the Author by Sir Walter Scott; and an Essay on his life and genius by Murphy; and containing the History of Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, Amelia, and Jonathan Wild. Calf bound. Royal 8vo....	20
4. Poetical Quotations; being a complete Dictionary of the most elegant, moral, sublime, and humourous passages in the British Poets	20

SALE by Auction.—BECK and Co.—On Tuesday next, 22d instant, will dispose of by public Outcry at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz:—Sundry articles of Perfumery, &c. consisting of Essence of Peppermint, Russia Oil, Hair Powder, Dentrifice, Comfits of sorts, Lemonade and Ginger Powders, Windsor Soap, Eau de Cologne, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Marking Ink, &c., &c., Brown Soap, Chariot Lace, 30 boxes of Manilla Segars, a few sets of Camphor wood Trunks, 20 dozens of Rum Shrub, in pints, handsome Dinner Sets of blue Queen's ware, China Blank Books, about 75 dozens of Hodgson's ripe Ale, 50 Cases of French Claret, sundry other wines and Liqueurs, a great variety of useful Household furniture, belonging chiefly to persons going, and gone Home; and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Vehicles, Saddle and Draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 19*th April,* 1834.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

BECK AND CO. beg to intimate, that they have always for sale, on Commission, a number of new and second-hand Buggies and Carriages, in good repair, moderately priced, among which is a Shigram lately received, meriting the notice of any one in want of a substantial and fashionable vehicle.

Forbes Street, 19*th April,* 1834.

PERSIAN BOOKS FOR AUCTION,

BECK AND CO. beg to announce to the lovers of Oriental Literature, that on Tuesday, 29th instant, they will dispose of by Public Outcry at their rooms, the following valuable Persian Works, vizt:—Boorhani Qatiu, Kittabe Davanne Affeez, Vakae Namoodkhan, Ferishta, Khusroo Shereen, Ghoolustan, &c. All deserving attention.

Forbes Street, 19*th April,* 1834.

كتا بهامئى فارسى هراج نمود، فروخته شود
بيك وكمپنى بروايان وخوانندكان يكاقرس
اشتهار ميدهد كه بتاريخ ٢٩ اپريل ماه حال
روز سه شنبه كتاب هاى مرقومه ذيل در
هراج خانه خود هراج نموده خواهد فروخت
تفصيل برهان قاطع ديوان حافظ
واقع نمودخان فرشته گلستان
خوسس رو شيرين وغيرازين ويكر
كتا بهامئى خوب اند ١٩ اپريل ١٨٣٤

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that one FRANCISCO AGUER, Native Portuguese, Inhabitant of Matarpacary, in the district of Mazagon, has sold a certain Piece of Batty Ground, situate at or near Chinch Poglee, opposite the House of Colonel Dickinson, to HUNSRAZ HURRYDASS, for 551 Rs. should therefore, any person or persons have any right, or title by inheritance or otherwise, or any claim or demand by mortgage or otherwise thereon, the same should made known to Mr. L. P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 19*th April,* 1834.

TO BE LET—The upper-roomed House, in Military Square. Apply to J. & M. NOWROJEE'S Office, on the Green.

Bombay, 18*th April,* 1834.

FOR SALE,

BY Public Auction, without reserve, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at noon, in a Godown under LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S Shop, leading to the Company's Screws, the following articles just landed from the French Ship *Mexicain*:—

Two Table Clocks.
One Picture with Musical Clock.
Table Wollen Cloth.
Wire Dish Covers and Tea Trays.
Painted and Ornamented Window Glass.
Marble Slabs for Tables.
A few Pieces of Gold embroidered Satin and Velvet.
Ladies' Scarfs and Handkerchiefs.
Gentlemen's black silk Cravats.
Ten dozen of very excellent Malaga Wine, and various other articles.

Bombay, 18*th April,* 1834.

FOR SALE At Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S Godowns,

Claret from Cunliffe and Co. in cases of 1 doz. and 1½ doz..at Rs....13 per dozen.
Ditto. from Henry Brattens, in cases of 3 doz..at Rs.....15 per dozen.
Sherry, Amontillado, in cases of 3 doz..at Rs.....15 per dozen.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at	Rs. 20	per dozen.	
Port.....at	Rs. 22	per doz.	
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*	12	"	
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"	
Jamaica Rum, at	12	"	
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs. 24	per case.	
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.	
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"	
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"	

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 19*th April,* 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

MEMBERS and Subscribers are requested at their earliest convenience to return to the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, all the Books belonging to the Library which they may have received from the beginning of the year 1831, to December 1833.

By order of the Committee of Management,
W. E. FRERE, *Secretary.*
Bombay, Society's Rooms, 19*th April,* 1834.

PAINTINGS IN OIL.

A Collection of Oil Paintings is now on view, in the rooms formerly occupied as an office by Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. from 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, to 5 o'clock in the Afternoon. The Prices previously affixed to each painting having been much reduced, payment in ready cash is expected.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,

Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Dit to plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 19*th April,* 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in Butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in Bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each.... 20
Do. do. from WALKER and CO... 16
Old Port...do.....each..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in Butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do.....do.....in hhd..... 250
Serciat in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam, *ex Euphrates,* in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 19*th April,* 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given—That ANTONIA LUIS, the Mother and Administratrix, of the estate and effects of the late JOAO CONSTACIA de SA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Baker, deceased, will sell by auction thro' her constituted Attornies, VITORINOS de SOUZ and ANTONIO VAS, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the Afternoon, on the premises, the undermentioned property, containing Houses, Ranges and a Bakery, belonging to the abovenamed deceased, as follows:—

One Chawl or Range, Assessed No. 1, containing 5 upper-storied apartments or rooms, built with Chunam and covered with Tyles, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the oart called Churney Japoa, belonging to Jagonnath Sunkersett.

One Dwelling house and a Bakery—adjoining each other, Assessed Nos. 7 and 8, ditto, situated ditto, ditto.

One house Assessed No. 9, ditto, ditto.

One ditto No. 18, ditto, ditto.

One ditto, built with Tata Walls, Assessed No. 30, situated ditto, ditto.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money must be paid by the Purchaser on the lot being knocked down, and the remainder within eight days from the day of sale; in failing to do so, the property will be resold on account of the first Purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited, as also any advantages, arising therefrom; and in the event of any loss being sustained by the sale, or subsequent risk by fire &c. the same must be made good by the purchaser.

The Deeds of sale to be prepared at the expense of the Purchasers

Bombay, 18*th April,* 1834.

ખબર•ફીઁઓથી•આપીએચેજે

આનતો•નીઆ•લુઇસ•તે•મરનાર•ઑંકુ•
ફોનજાકાટારીઆ•દે•શા•શ્રી•ચુમબળનો•
ક્રરંગી•પદરખાનાવાલો•કુતો•તેની•માએ•ત
થા•શારવે•આલ•મીલકત•ની•વકીલાટ•છે•તે
નાં•બે•જીવતા•વકીલ•નાંએ•વીતોરીનોરા•દે•
શોજ•તથા•આંનતોનીઓ•વાસ•એડવોકારે•
તારીખ ૨૯ મી•માચતા•અઠીનાંનીએ•પાકુલા
પોફોરનાં•કલાક ૩ નાં•બોકરાં•મીલકતનો
કાંજ•બકેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેકલ•કકેલી•
મીલકત•તેમો•ઘરો•માલો•તથા•પદરબંધુ•
વેચશે•તે•મીલકત•ઉપર•કકેલા•મરનાર•ઘ
ણીનીછે•તેની•વીગત •

માલ•એક•માલનાં•ગાલા•મથવા•ઝોકરાં•
પાંચની•તે•ઉપર•નંબર ૧ લો•ચુનાની•દેવા
લની•બાંધેલી•તથા•નલીઆંની•ઢાંકેલીછે•
તે•શ્રી•બાદારફોટ•જગાનનાઇ•શંકરશેઠની•
ચરની•જપાકુ•વાડીમોછે •

મોટુ•ઘેર•એક•તથા•પદરબંધુ•એક•એકને
લગાનુ•નંબર ૭ તથા ૮ વાલુ•તે•ઉપર•પરમાં
ણે•તથા•ઉપર•કકેલી•વાડીમોછે •

ઘેર•એક•નંબર ૮ વાલુ•તે•ઉપર•પરમાણે
તથા•ઉપર•કકેલી•વાડીમોછે •

ઘેર•એક•નંબર ૧૮ વાલુ•તે•ઉપર•પરમાણે
તથા•ઉપર•કકેલી•વાડીમોછે •

ઘેર•એક•નંબર ૩૦ વાલુ•ઘુર•કાવરાની•
દેવાલનુ•તથા•ઉપર•કકેલી•વાડીમોછે •

વેચાણ•ની•બોલી

ખરીદદારે•રોકડે•૮કા•દશ•વેચાણનાં•અવેજ
પરમાણે•વેચાણ•થજ•રહ્યા•પઢી•અનામત•
આપવા•ને•બાકીનાં•નાંણાં•વેચાણનાંદીન
થી•દીન ૮ મા•પગાર•કરવાં•એ•પરમાણે•
કરેઆમો•યુકશીતો•એ•મીલકતો•પેકેલા•ખ
રીદદારને•હવાણે•પાઢી•વેચાશે•તે•અના
મત•૮કા•ચુનેબારીમો•જશે•તથા•જો•કાંઇ•
નકો•થાશે•તો•આપશે•નકી•તે•મીલકમા
વશેતો•ભરી•લેશે —આગાનાં•તથા•બીજી•
જગર•કાંઇ•રીતનો•જોખમ•વેચાણ•થાજ•
રહ્યા•પઢીથી•ખરીદદારને•માંથે•રહેશે •

વેચાણ•બત•ખરીદદારે•પોતાને•ખરચે•ક
રાવવાં—તા• ૧૮ મી•એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ •

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th April,* 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM CARTER AND CO.'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in Wood, Rs. 450 at 650 per butt.

Do. in Bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in Wood from BLACKBURN AND CO., Rs. 600 per pipe.

19th April, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

A FEW hhds. of Sherry just imported per "*Euphrates*," from Messrs. DUFF and LEGH, of London, are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 375, each—Cash.

Bombay, 19*th April*, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26 per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	"	14 per doz.
Port Wine,.....	"	20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 19*th April*, 1834.

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church.

Ditto, ditto, in rear of the above, lately the property of Mr. JERVIS. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 19*th April*, 1834.

TO be let—A house in Meadow Street, No. 35.

One ditto, at Colaba.

One ditto, at Mazagon, recently vacated by Major Stevenson.

A Stable adjoining the Courier office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A commodious airy pleasant upper-roomed Bungalow, at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-hive, lately occupied by A. N. SHAW, Esquire. Apply to Moody SORABJEE VATCHA Gandy, at his office, opposite to the Town Major's office.

Bombay, 19*th April*, 1834.

TO BE LET,

TWO Commodious upper—roomed houses, situated in Meadow Street.

A large Godown, adjoining the same house. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S Sons, opposite to the Armenian Church.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, will sail 1st. May, carries a Surgeon has 2 Cabins vacant. For plans of cabins and passage, apply to Captain BUCKHAM at the office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE new first class coppered Ship "WILLIAM RODGERS, 500 Tons, will proceed direct to China, about 25th April. This fine Ship sails very fast, and is a most desirable opportunity. Apply at the Office of ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 9*th April*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE OR LIGHT FREIGHT TO MADRAS,

THE Barque SWALLOW, of 303 Tons, W. Adam, Commander will sail on 22nd Instant. Apply to Messrs ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 18*th April*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8*th April*, 1834.

No. 175—The following promotions are made :—

3rd Regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant G. Candy to be captain, and ensign T. Edmunds to be lieutenant, in succession to Cocke deceased.—Date of rank, 7th July 1833.

Senior unposted ensign Andrew Crawford, to take rank from the 21st March 1834, and is posted to the 3rd regiment native infantry, *vice* Edmunds promoted.

No 176.—An exchange is permitted between ensign W. Rose, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, and ensign R. Travers, of the 16th regiment native infantry, at their own request, each joining as junior of his rank.

No. 177.—Brigadier general B. Kennett, having returned from furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st ultimo, will resume command of the northern division of the army; and colonel Salter, and lieutenant colonel Litchfield, will return to their respective commands.

Bombay Castle, 9*th April*, 1834.

No. 178.—Lieutenant C. Mant, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

No. 179.—With reference to the 10th clause of article XI, section XIII, of the medical departmental regulations, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that committees appointed to inspect and report on hospital clothing or other medical stores, shall return as unserviceable, and and not as repairable, all such stores, whenever it may appear to them that the cost of repairs would exceed half the original value of the articles.

Bombay Castle, 10*th April*, 1834.

No. 180.—Ensign P. E. Warburton, of the 13th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Neelgheries, on private affairs, for six months from the 4th March.

No. 181.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed

Ensign H. Ash, of the 20th regiment native infantry to act as interpreter to the left wing of the 7th regiment native infantry, from the 12th ultimo

No. 182.—Ensign J. M. Browne, of the European regiment, who was appointed to act as Mahratta interpreter to that regiment, in general order No. 117, dated the 3rd ultimo, is permanently confirmed in that situation.

Bombay Castle, 11*th April*, 1834

No. 183.—The special committee of which lieutenant colonel Manson, C. B., major G. Moore, and captain J. Reynolds were appointed members, as announced in general order No. 82, of the 7th of February last, was dissolved by a resolution passed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in the marine department on the 7th instant, from which date the appointments announced in general order, No. 83, of the 7th of Feb uary, have ceased.

No. 184.—The following appointments are made, from the date of lieutenant C. Mant's departure for Europe.

Lieutenant G. Pope, 22nd regiment native infantry, to act as barrack master.

Lieutenant J. D. Smythe, 4th regiment native infantry, to act as second assistant auditor general.

No. 185.—In conformity with orders from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance to be drawn by military paymasters, on account of office rent, when not provided with a public building for an office, at rupees fifty per mensem, and to direct that the allowance drawn on that account by the paymasters of the northern and southern divisions of the army respectively, on that account, be reduced accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 12*th April*, 1834.

No. 186—Captain J. Fawcett, assistant adjutant general, southern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th instant to the 31st May next, to proceed to the sea coast, and to visit Goa, on urgent private affairs.

No. 187.—Lieutenant J. Pottinger, of the regiment of artillery, is allowed leave of absence from 5th to the 30th instant, to visit Aurungabad, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14*th April*, 1834.

No. 188.—Assistant surgeon J. J Cunningham, is appointed deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, *vice* Scott resigned.

No 189.—Ensign J. Sinclair, 23rd regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate.

No. 190.—Assistant surgeon T. Robson, is allowed a furlough to sea for the benefit of his health, for a period of two years.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 9*th April*, 1834.

Mr. W. Stubbs, collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs, for one month, from the 1st proximo, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 12*th April*, 1834

Mr. R. G. Chambers first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed one month's leave of absence from the 20th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 16*th April*, 1834.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, third assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence, to proceed to Surat, on urgent private affairs, for one month, from the 15th instant, under section XIX of the absentee regulation.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19*th April*, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council has been pleased to allow the reverend S. Payne, chaplain of Malcolm Peth and Sattarah, to return to England on furlough, on sick certificate, with permission to retire from the service at any time after the 29th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Govenor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	133	134
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	109	110
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class.....	108	111
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106	107
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 10	1 | 10
Spanish dollars per 100.....	220	
Sovereigns each.....	11	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—19TH. APRIL 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN
Saturday.....	7 37	8 08
Sunday.....	8 34	9 00
Monday.....	9 22	9 44
Tuesday.....	10 04	10 24
Wednesday..... ○	10 41	10 58
Thursday.....	11 17	11 36
Friday.....	11 53	8 10

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain S. F. Kennett, 21st Regt. N. I., from Deesa.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Williams, 15th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

Vety. Surgeon J. Hilton, 2d Regt. Light Cav. from Deesa

Surgeon C. Jameson, M. D., H. H. Nizam's Service, from Ootacamund

Lieut. H. A. Lake, Madras Engineers, from England.

Lieut. and Adj. J. E. Laing, 20th N. I. from Rajcote.

Capt. Gell, H. M. 6th Regt. from Sea.

Lieut. R. Littlewood, 9th Regt. from Baroda.

Lieut. Ralph, H. M. 6th Regt. from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. J. Rooke, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.

Capt. J. Gell, 6th or 1st. R. W. Regt. to Deesa.

Lieut J. Ralph. Do, do. to do.

Brigadier Gen. B. Kennett, Staff, to Ahmedabad.

Lieut. J. Russell, 11th Rt. N. I. to Tannah.

Lieut G. B Munbee, Engineers, to Cutch.

Doctor Ranclaud. H Artillery, to Poonah

DEMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Surat, on Saturday the 13th instant, the Lady of Captain Brucks, Indian Navy, Senior Naval Officer on the Station, of a son,

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 14th Ship Hind. Hamund, Naiquedah, from Siam 1st, and Singapore 27th February 1834.

" 15th Brig Futtay Nasser, Gool Mahomed, Naiquedah, from Surat 13th April.

" do. Barque Swallow, William Adam, Master, from Madras 13th March, Cannanore 3d, and Rutnaghery 12th April

Passengers—T. H. Baber Esq. Bombay C. S.

16h The Hon. Company's Armed Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, J. H Wilson Esq. Comr. from Suez, 18th March, Judda 25th, Mocha 1st April and Maculla 7th.

Passengers.—Comr. W. Lowe, Lieut. Warry, Lieut. G. Robinson, Lieut F. Webb, Lieut. J. Bird, Mr. A. H. Gardiner, Midshipman, Mr. S. Carless, Lieut. Lake, Madras Engineers.

DEPARTURES.

April 15th Ship Eliza Stewart, Robert Millar, Master. to China.

Do. 17th—The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut. T. G. Carless, Commr to Rutnagery.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

DITTO, STEAMER, HUGH LINDSAY.

DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora

FREE TRADERS,—William Rodgers, and Euphrates and Pascoa, Hind, Swallow Earl of Clare.

COUNTRY VESSELS—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, nn, Jamsetjee Jeejee bhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, Jean, Futtay Salam,

FRENCH.—Mexicain and La Amitie

BRAZILIAN.—Amizace.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, Cossadore, Esperanea, and Aurelia

H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.

ARAB.—Fattel Kurrim, Farel Kurim, and Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 19 *APRIL*, 1834.

It is with great regret we have to state that a letter was received in town yesterday from Bangalore communicating the following disastrous intelligence from Coorg.

"I have only one moment to tell you that we have received very bad accounts from the northern column under Colonel Waugh. It appears he attacked a Hill Fort, from which he was repulsed, with the loss of Colonel Mill, H. M. 55th Regt. Lt. Babington, 31st Lt. Infantry, Lt. Robertson, (junior) 9 Regt. N. I., 2 serjeants and 80 Europeans killed, and four officers and forty five Europeans wounded. The number of Sepoys I do not know. The last news from Colonels Lindsay and Stewart was good. The former was within a few miles of Markara, and had experienced scarcely any opposition, The western column, under Colonel Foulis, had taken two stockades, losing Lt. Erskine H. M. 48th Regt. and 2 Europeans killed, and Dr. Goodall 20th Regt. N. I., and 2 Europeans wounded. It is supposed that Colonel Waugh's loss in sepoys is very heavy.—Several sepoys discharged from our service, and Mysore Mahometans have been taken prisoners. Among them a man of the 48th N. I. who was discharged for being implicated in the Bangalore conspiracy."

The troops under Col. Waugh we understand were unprovided, either with guns or scaling ladders in their attack upon the fort. This probably was owing to the nature of the country through which they had to pass being such as to prevent the transport of *materiel* of that description; and to it the repulse undoubtedly is owing.—We have been able to obtain no further particulars regarding the event.

Since the above was received we learn that Markara, the principal town in Coorg has been taken. The Rajah has fled, and has sued for peace.—A salute was fired at Bangalore on the receipt of this intelligence.

The following extract of a letter from London, with which we have been favored, affords more information regarding Indian affairs than we have been able to obtain from all the papers which the steamer has brought put together.

London January 31st, 1834.

Lord Napier the new Commissioner for China is wind-bound at Plymouth. The merchants are strongly opposed to the levying of the duties advertised, and are determined to evade their payment if possible. The rush into the China Trade is not go great as might have been anticipated, and the speculators in it are cautious. The large ships, like the Berwickshire, are divided into many shares, reminding us of the *adventures* in the early history of the Company. The published accounts of the voyage of the *Amherst* it is thought will do much mischief by encouraging rash and ignorant men to visit other ports of China besides Canton. The Govt. are forcing the sale of the teas here as much as they can. They appear to care nothing about prices, if they can only get the stock off their hands. As to the Directors they of course are perfectly indifferent. They are flush of cash and have a balance at the bank of England of more than four millions sterling. Two millions they have lent to the Bank at 2 per cent. and the Bank lent it again to Rothchild—an operation that made the funds rise at the moment. They have sent orders to Bengal to advertise two crore of the remittable loan for payment. The terms that they will offer to bring the holders into other loans have not yet been fixed.—We heard some weeks ago suddenly of Lord Bentinck's illness. There was an interval of some days before we heard of his recovery and return to Calcutta. There was a little talk at the time of a successor.—Lord Palmerston, Sir James Graham and the Duke of Richmond were the men generally named. The Duke it is said will not take the appointment. Lord Palmerston's temper made him objectionable. At the India House they said that if the vacancy occurred just at that moment there would be a strong feeling in favor of the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe—at least to have been acting for some time. Lord Munster was not thought of. Col. Morrison's appointment will be generally acknowledged a good one, and so will Mr. Martin's I think.—They were made, in real truth, without favor or affection. Mr. Anderson will be one of the Law Commissioners. Mr. Minchin, late a barrister at Calcutta, will be the other. Sir Charles Metcalfe is appointed, as you know of course, to Agra. It is clear that they cannot make a commander-in-chief for the Agra Army while it is a part of Bengal.

The claims of the Lucknow Bankers upon the King of Oude are just coming on the tapis. The Directors are firm in their resistance to them, and a mandamus is threatened.—There have been discussions in the Cabinet on the subject of Portugal, chiefly, and the resignation of Lord Grey was reported two or three times, but there has been no change of any kind in the ministry. The Political horizon gets darkened now and then with warlike clouds, but they soon disappear again.—A disposition to War would turn the ministry out. A reformed Parliament does not fight.—That was a remarkable speech of Mons. Bignon in the French Chamber. The *Times* calls him the first authority on foreign politics after Talleyrand. Alexander's offer to Bonaparte of Bosnia, Servia, and Greece—anything—everything—only for Constantinople and the Dardanelles, is a memorable fact. How admirably Russia has diplomatized throughout!"

From informations we have received from other sources it appears that the Law Commission is to be composed of three, instead of five Members, as provided in the India Bill. This is probably done to save expense. Mr. Macaulay is to be the head of the commission as well as fourth member of the Council of India.

The Court of Directors have given Capt. Malcolm, (Sir John Malcolm's son) £200 a year for life, and each of Sir John's daughters £100 a year until they are married.

It seems that we are to have no Bishop at this Presidency, as the appointment of the Archdeacon has left only £1,000 a year for the Bishop's salary.—Mr. Corrie has been requested to go home from Calcutta to be consecrated. It would appear therefore that he is to be Bishop of Madras.

Sir John Keane is to be in Council, but, as far as we can judge, it does not follow that the commanders-in-chief at each of the Presidencies are to have seats in Council also; for the Court have sent out orders directing that where the commander-in-chief is not in Council, there are to be only two members besides the Governor, instead of three as heretofore.

Private letters from London of the 14th February mention that the Court had resolved to grant officers resident in India the privilege of assigning part of their pay for the use of their families in this country on the following scale, or nearly so.

Colonel.....£300 per annum.	Captain £150.	
Lt. Col.....£250 per Ditto	Lieut..	£ 75.
Major.....£200 per Ditto	Ensign	£ 50.
Surgeon.....£100 per Ditto.		

The exchange will be the same that is used in settling the military accounts with the Home Government.

It is also stated that Lord Grey had assented, at the representation of the Committee of London merchants engaged in the India trade, to relinquish the duty on goods and ships in China, and to restrict the declaration of tea for sale in 1835 to 16 millions of pounds.

The *Calcutta* from Bombay, 1st Oct. arrived at Liverpool on the 13th February.

In our extra on Wednesday we were unable to give a complete list of the arrivals and departures at home since the last accounts. In to-day's paper we insert the omissions, together with some further intelligence respecting the markets. A report of the most interesting debates in Parliament, since the commencement of the session will also be found below; and a debate in the Chamber of Deputies in France upon the designs of Russia, which has created a very great sensation throughout Europe.

LONDON MARKETS. JAN. 31.

INDIGO—E. I. Company's Sale commenced on 21st, finished on 27th Quantity offered 4359 chests, of which 687 withdrawn. Sale commenced with 1776 chests Company's, mostly ordinary and middling, which went generally from last sale's prices to 6d per lb. reduction. At this rate sale continued until 23d inst., when accounts from India of injury done to crop by incessant rain, gave confidence to holders, who bought in freely, and obtained higher prices. Sale finished at prices fully equal to those of October sale, and in some instances rather higher. About 1200 chests taken in. By auction 145 serons Guatemala (for export only) 2s 9d to 4s 7d; a portion taken in. Sales made for small parcels at advance of 3d to 4d per lb. on sale's prices, which advance is generally demanded. Further accounts received from India state crop as likely to be 88,000 maunds; demand in consequence slackened, and market left off less animated.

LONDON, FRIDAY FEB. 14.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALE.—Licensed Goods in bond:—Cinnamon, 128 bales, 4s 2d to 9s 4d per lb, 67 chests 2s 2d to 5s 8d—Mace, 10 casks, good hold 7s 10d to 7s 11d, seconds 6s 11d to 7s 4d, being 6d per lb lower,—Cloves, 1 bag inferior, 8d per lb—Nutmegs, 26 casks sound good bold brown 7s 6d to 7s 8d, inferior limed 6s 3d to 6s 5d per lb—Cassia Buds, 86 chests, 66s to 72s being 5s lower—34 bdls. Ginger, good Malabar. 30s—Saltpetre, 500 tons (Company's) put up at 30s sold at 30s sold at 30s 6d to 32s 6d per cwt. (former prices)—Pepper (Company's) 257 bags black half heavy, Malabar 3¾d to 4d; ditto (Licensed) 523 bags light, 3¾d to 3¾d per lb., being steady prices.

PUBLIC SALES—26 chests Gum Animi, large pale Amber, part round and milky £8 5s to £8 8s. middling Amber scraped £7 10s to £7 19s, very small but good colour, dark £6 6s to £6 10s, siftings 87s 6d to 95s.—9 chests

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Puree, fair 6s, 6s 6d, to 7s 8d---52 [chests Olibanum, taxed at 45s to 50s. out---69 canisters Musk, all taken out---20 bottles, Sandal Wood Oil, rather cloudy 5s 6d to 6s----138 chests Shellac, fine orange £7 12s to £7 13s per cwt---10 casks damaged Guinea Grains, in bond, fair, [very slight 65s, to 70s---20 bags Cummin Seeds, in bond, very stalky, Mogadore 39s----5 serons Carraway Seeds, in bond, small Mogadore 41s 6d—10 pipes Olive Oil, in bond, cloudy 36 4d—10 chests Gum Benjamin, in bond, £6—10 canisters Oil of Cassia, in bond, good mild colour 6d—87 bags Turmeric, in bond, very inferior 11s to 14s 6d—137 bales Jute, in bond, 13s 6 to 13s 6d—10 bales Senna, duty paid, 8d—22 packages Gum Mastic, duty paid 1s 10d to 3s 4d—2 chests Turkey Opium, in bond 15s 9d—5 cases picked Gum Arabic, duty paid, £9 10s; 31 cases Turkey Gum Arabic, duty paid, 72s 6d, good picked sorts £7 10s—7 chests flakey Manna, in bond, 5s 4d—70 kegs Honey, duty paid, good white 5¼d to 6d—10 bags St Petersburgh Glue, duty paid, fair 70s—7210 Ox and Cow Horns, in bond, 10s—34 bales Turkey Cotton Yarn, duty paid, 9d to 1s 6d per lb—152 bales Sarsaparilla, in bond, 1s 6 to 1s 2d—3 cases Vanilla, in bond, 5s to 20s—1 cases Gum Benjamin, in bond, 70s—120 duppers and 4 casks E. I. Castor Oil, in bond, fair seconds 10d to 10¼d—6 boxes Cardemums, in bond, Malabar 2s 9d—2 cases Essence of Bergamot, duty paid, 10s to 10s 3d—4 cases Oil of Cloves, in bond, good bright 6¾d to 7d—1 case Balsam Peru, in bond, 4s 9d—8 chests Shellac, in bond, good livery £7 3s—1 cask Nutmegs, in bond, export only, 4s 7d 62 bundles Split Rattans, in bond, 2s 9d to 3s 3d---2 tons M. O'P. Shells, in bond, 15s to 15s 7d.
6d

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 4.

There was a tolerably full attendance of Peers; on the Opposition Benches we observed the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wynford, Lord Ellenborough, etc. etc. The Mover and Seconder of the Address sat on the Ministerial benches, and appeared in military uniform. The Premier moved the reading of the Select Vestry Bill, a matter of usual form, which was accordingly read a first time.

Earl Grey then moved that his Majesty's Speech should be taken into consideration.

The Duke of Sutherland, in a brief speech, moved an Address to the King, thanking him for the communication, on every part of which the Duke dwelt in terms of approbation. The hope, said his Grace, expressed by his Majesty for the continuance of peace, no Noble Lord, I apprehend, can dissent from. My Lords, the state of affairs abroad has been such as would, in many former periods, have occasioned a general war. We have, however, happily been preserved from such a calamity, and I trust we may still continue to be so. The friendly terms that exist between this country and France, and the mutual feeling of common interest that exists between us, are most important to both countries. The present system of the French Administration shows itself to be one of moderation, one whose utmost wish is to support national prosperity, and preserve order, and my only wish is that success may attend them.—(Cheers.) If in other countries, my Lords, we see progressive improvements, education endeavoured to be advanced, the arts studied, and peace encouraged, and that too, among a warlike people, how much more must we rejoice to see such things as I have adverted to, amongst so enlightened a nation as France?—(Hear.)

The Address was the usual echo of the Royal Speech.

Lord HOWARD of EFFINGHAM seconded the motion, likewise expressing his full concurrence with every part of the Address from the Throne.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, after hearing his Majesty's Speech, could not let the opportunity pass without making a few observations. It contained as little as any Speech that was ever addressed from the throne to that House. It was impossible, from that Speech, to judge whether the Government, as a Government, was going to bring forward any measure that it embraced. The first topic contained in the Speech, and also brought under their Lordships' notice by the Noble Lords opposite, was the abolition of West India slavery. No man more rejoiced in the success which it was said that measure had met with than he did. He had opposed it from the first to the last while it was before the House; but could it be made positive to him that it had met all the success that the Speech and the Noble Lords said it had, he would be most, happy at once to say he had been misinformed, that he had been deceived on the subject. However, he was almost afraid that the misinformation would yet be found on the other side. True, the Legislature of Jamaica (and he granted that it was of great importance) had passed a law adopting the bill of the last year. But then it must be recollected that that was all that had been done. No new laws had been enacted by which to carry its provisions into effect. Nothing had been done for the new state of society which it was sure to create. While that remained to be completed, he could not see that the measure deserved to be called successful. The next point in the Speech was, that of peace, and he assured the House that no man was more sensible of its advantages—no man was more anxious for its continuance than himself, nor did any man better know the absolute necessity this country had for its blessings. It was the duty of this country not only to maintain peace itself, but to do all in its power—and it was great—to maintain it in other countries. That, Government had not done.—(Cheers from the Opposition.) He had before explained his views on the question of the relation in which Poland and Belgium stood to each other, and they now stood in precisely the same state as they had done for the last two and a half years, and he very much feared that they would do so for two years more. It was impossible for Holland, as an independent kingdom, to settle the question while is stood at present.—(Hear hear.) Then with respect to Spain and Portugal, he had frequently taken occasion to state his views on the war in the latter country, and he repeated that it was kept up merely by means of this country. In order to prove his position, he would call their Lordships' attention to the Address of last Session. Their Lordships prayed that his Majesty would take such steps as would effectually preserve the neutrality his Government professed. His Majesty did not exactly approve of that Address, and had given an answer which it did not become him to comment upon, nor did he intend to say one word about it. That address was voted at a period when the people that he complained of had gained a very brilliant victory; and within one week after the answer to the address was received, the author, as he might call him, of that victory, who was an Englishman, was punished to the utmost extent the Government had it in their power to go. It was almost ridiculous for him to say, for it was well known, that without the means this country afforded, the war in Portugal could never have been carried on. The King of Spain, who was much interested in the contest, was told, "You must not interfere; you must be neutral, or we will support Don Pedro." But were we not doing so now? could any reasonable man say no, when it was so well known that every ship which sailed from the Douro was filled with Englishmen, and while, in the ranks of the invading army, every second man belonged to this country? It was our duty to have prevented that contest at the very commencement. We ought to have recognised the Government, which was the Government recognised by the country—which was the Government *de facto*. We ought to have done so at the moment, because he was the Sovereign of that country who had been called upon by us to perform treaties between that country and this. The King of Spain having altered the succession to his throne, Don Carlos, feeling himself aggrieved, was distrusted, and ordered into Italy. In place of that, he fled into Portugal, but had Don Miguel been treated by this country as he ought to have been, he might have been required to refuse him an asylum, and no doubt would have gladly complied. Therefore it was, he said, that the civil war in Spain had grown out of the civil war in Portugal. When his Majesty before lamented, as he did in his present Speech, the continuance of the contest in Portugal, he (the Duke of Wellington) had recommended them to issue a proclamation, requiring all subjects in the service of a foreign power to return. Had the advice been followed by Government, they would, no doubt, have prevented such a state of things as required his Majesty to repeat the lament which was contained in his former Speech.—(Hear, hear.) Then, as regarded Turkey, he assured their Lordships that on that subject he did not intend to speak by guess, but from experience. On a former occasion, Mehemet Ali (Pacha of Egypt) had been told by this country that he could not be allowed to carry on a certain war, and that war was stopped. Had this country in the wars of 1832, and 1833, taken the same course, and said you must not carry on the war in Syria, you must not attack the Porte, there could be no doubt that the same results would have followed, and there need not be that apprehension which now existed as to the conduct and views of the Emperor of Russia with respect to unfortunate Turkey. There could have been no doubt that such advice would have been followed, especially if it had been supported by a fleet in the Levant, and Turkey would have been saved without the intervention or protection of Russia; but, instead of that, our fleets were in the Tagus seeking redress for imaginary wrongs, or in the channel blockading our old ally, the Dutch.—(Cheers from the Opposition.) In what state were our old allies at present? There were Holland, Portugal, Spain, and, if he might be allowed to say, Turkey, in almost a state of hostility to us; indeed, we were reduced to so low a state as to be almost out of the pale of Europe.—(Hear, hear.) Another question that was broached was the poor laws, and he really trusted that something would now be done for their improvement. Then, in order, came the question of reform, in the Municipal Corporations. During the recess he had seen many learned opinions as to the illegality of the Commissions under which the evidence had been taken. He did not, of course, mean to give any opinion of his own upon that point: but he would say that it would be improper to proceed upon reports of the Commissioners while there remained the slightest doubt of the legality of their appointment. The next question, and certainly not of the least importance, was that of tithes. It was one of greater importance than any other that could come under their Lordship's observations during the ensuing session, and it would require the unremitting attention of both Houses. He had read many speeches made by Members of the Government as well as by their most intimate friends, during the recess, and they deserved the attention, and most rigid *surveillance* of the House. What had been done is a former session as regarded the Irish Church rendered it their Lordships' bounden duty to look very narrowly at, and most particularly watch, the measures which the Government introduced with respect to that question. One thing that made it more necessary still was, the fate of two bills regarding the Church, which a most Rev. prelate had introduced and got passed through that House. Yet notwithstanding the omnipotent power of the Ministry in the other House, they had been unable to carry them to a successful conclusion. There was another subject with regard to which the intentions of Government had not been at all stated in the Speech from the Throne—he alluded to the Irish Coercion Bill.—(Hear.) There could be no doubt whatever that the greatest benefit had been derived by Ireland from that necessary and most salutary measure.—(Hear, hear, from both sides of the House.) He would not say that the execution of it, for he believed that it had been scarcely carried into execution in a single instance, but that the existence of it had effected the greatest benefit for that country; and he therefore thought that when Government came down to Parliament, and stated as they did in a paragraph of the Speech from the Throne, that "the public tranquillity had been generally preserved, and that the state of all the provinces of Ireland presented, upon the whole, a much more favourable appearance than at any period during the last year," they should have at the same time informed their Lordships whether it was their intention to propose the renewal of that bill, to which such desirable consequences were mainly attributable—which bill, as their Lordships were aware, would, if not renewed, expire at the end of the present session of Parliament. Now he would repeat that Ministers should have told them whether it was their intention to propose the renewal of that measure, to which was owing the restoration of something like peace and tranquillity in that part of the United Kingdom. He wished now to address to their Lordships a few observations with respect to the question of Irish tithes. With regard to any measure which it might be the intention of his Majesty's Government to bring forward on that subject, he begged in the first instance to say this—that, as far as he could learn, the clergy of the Church of Ireland were at present precisely in the same miserable situation in which they had been for the last seventeen or eighteen months. If, as he learned upon the best authority, they were reduced to the lowest ebb of distress, so much so that many of them had been obliged to drop insurances which they had formerly effected on their lives for the benefit of their families—that of advantageous arrangements which, in several instances, they had in former years adopted with regard to their property, they had now lost every thing—that in consequence of such distress, so many of them had been under the necessity of taking the boon which was held out to them under the most unfavourable circumstances by the Government Bill of last Session—If, he repeated, such was the case, and he believed there was no doubt that it was so, their Lordships, he was sure, would agree with him in thinking that no time should be lost in bringing forward whatever measures were required to complete the arrangement with respect to the Church of Ireland, and to rescue that most deserving race of man, the clergy of that Church, from such an unparalleled state of suffering and distress.—(Hear.) He had felt it his duty on this occasion to offer these observations to their Lordships, though he did not propose to offer any opposition or amendment to the Address.

Earl Grey, in rising, spoke in so low a tone of voice that it was some moments before we could catch the purport of his Lordships's words. When we could hear, we understood him to say, that the Duke of Wellington seemed more by his opening remarks to complain of royal speeches in general than the particular one now before their Lordships' House. He complained of the paucity of the subjects which it contained, without considering the general nature of speeches from the throne. Those, however, who looked at the King's Speech with a less prejudiced eye would find it to contain many subjects of the deepest importance, and such as the times required.—(Hear.) The Noble Duke complained of many subjects before he came to particularise any. The first question that met his attention, however, was the question of West India slavery; and the Noble Duke severely commented on what the King's Speech termed a "beneficent law."—(Hear.) He He says, indeed, he will be happy if it be found to realise the wishes of the Legislature; but he declares he does not consider the measure so framed as to augur success from its adoption. "My Lords (said Earl Grey, with considerable animation and marked emphasis) such is not in the King's Speech."—(Hear.) What is stated in the King's Speech is a subject of congratulation to the country; yes, it is a subject of congratulation to the country, that the colonies have received the measure with satisfaction, which it was not expected they would have done.—(Hear) The Assembly of Jamaica have done what we were told they would not have done—they have passed a bill framed on the bill of last session; and when their Lordships would consider the King's Speech, they would consider the King's Ministers had reason to congratulate the House on the carrying of a measure called for by justice, generosity, and every feeling that exalts and elevates human nature. They had lived to witness the final extinction of slavery—that greatest curse that could afflict humanity: was not this cause for congratulation?—(Hear.) They had lived to see a Governor of Jamaica congratulating the Assembly, in this once very citadel of slavery, on the purifying its statute book from its curse and its stain. The Noble Earl in proceeding to observe upon the Duke of Wellington's remarks upon the foreign policy of the country, said, he found the Noble Duke had seen nothing which was not worthy of his censure. He, the partisan of the King of Holland, says he never can effect a settlement between him and the King of Belgium, and that matters remain now precisely in the same state they were two years ago. When they (his Majesty's Ministers) had come into office, the separation between Holland and Belgium had taken place—(hear)—and all, in respect to Holland, were as they are now, for the King of Holland has not recognised the present order of things in Belgium. During the Duke of Wellington's Administration, lines of demarcation were drawn, which the Noble Duke sanctioned. How then can he complain of the course pursued by his Majesty's Ministers, when such is only following in the track of his own measures? He (Earl Grey) believed there was no man in existence, except the Noble Duke, who did not think that the ill-asserted union between Holland and Belgium was dissolved for ever, and that it would again be impossible to amalgamate such incongruous materials.—(Hear, hear.)—Belgium is in a state of security, although the conclusion of the treaty would be beneficial to her, she can with safety wait events. He would, in conclusion of this part of the subject, assure the Noble Duke that he would be quite ready to enter more fully into the question at issue when he would be pleased to bring the matter again before the house. Ministers had done all in their power to preserve the peace of Europe, and their exertions were not without success. He (Earl Grey) lamented as much as the Noble Duke the continuance of the war in Portugal. He gave him full credit for the sincerity of his feelings, but he had to learn upon what ground he declared such to be the fault of Ministers. Were they, his Majesty's Ministers, parties to the usurpation of Don Miguel? But the Noble Duke says we ought to have recognised him, he being the King *de facto*. During the three years he had power- came it that the Noble Duk ledge him?—(Hear, hear.)— office, he said certain things we fore the King *de facto* of Portu knowledged. To this moment been done.—(Hear, hear.)—Cruelty sion followed, and the reign of Don M marked by every atrocity. He had not lated his duty, but his oaths to his brothe his country became the devoted land where he velled in crime and blood. He (Earl Grey) would declare that we had observed neutrality, and allowed both parties to take all measures by their own means. The question was one of disputed succession, and were we called upon to acknowledge the usurper? Here, in this portion of his speech the Noble Duke had made an extraordinary assumption; he had declared that if we had acknowledged Don Miguel, we would have had a right to have insisted on his not giving refuge to Don Carlos. This he (Earl Grey) much doubted; he doubted whether we could call on an independent prince—the King of an independent country, to send his kinsman an exile into Italy, merely at our bidding. Is it certain that the apostolic party would have yielded to us? If not, would the Noble Duke have required us to send a fleet and army to compel their obedience? He (Earl Grey) felt as strongly as the Noble Duke the importance of preserving the peace of Europe, as he considered its tranquillity was most conducive to its happiness. The evil of the war in Spain was much to be deplored; but he could not but consider that if Don Miguel reigned, there would be greater danger of its continuance than at present. He (Earl Grey) did not, indeed, know but that the Noble Duke had arraigned the Government for acknowledging the Queen of Spain. He spoke of an after arrangement, made by the late King Ferdinand, without entering into the general question of the Spanish succession. The arrangement was founded on the ancient constitution of the country. The Queen was sovereign *de facto* and *de jure*, and the recognition of her rights by England gave her that moral influence it was fit she should hold in her own country and in Europe. A proposition was made, which, if successful, would have given peace and security to the Peninsula. It was not so; but surely Ministers are not responsible for the misfortunes of other countries. The Noble Duke says, we had ships in the Tagus and in Douro, and censures us in consequence. No doubt the civil war placed British property and British life in danger, and were Ministers to have left them unprotected?—(Hear.)—For this purpose (the protection of the King's subjects), the fleets were sent there, and Ministers would have departed from their duty if they had slumbered on such an occasion. Neutrality was observed—it was never violated. The Noble Duke had dilated at much length upon the affairs of the East, and without alluding to the intentions of the Speech, says he would have stopped the war by sending a fleet to secure obedience. Does the Noble Duke know that in April, 1833, a strong declaration was made by this country, which had as much effect in stopping the march of Ibrahim as the Russian armies and fleets he speaks of. Further than that, he would question the policy of this, a commercial country, making Mehemed Ali our enemy. It was a war between a vassal and his sovereign, and our interference by arms was not required by the exigency of the case. That Turkey is under the influence of Russia is not owing to the present Ministry. They did not sanction the crossing of the Balkan. The treaty of Adrianople—(Hear, hear.)—gave a blow to the security of the Turkish empire which she has not recovered. He could refer to a dispatch of that day which told of the disasters which ensued from that treaty. The present position of Turkey was caused by a long train of events. The war in Greece deprived her of a great source of her strength; and the war with Russia opened the navigation of the Danube from the confines of Moldavia to the Black Sea. The Hospodars were made independent of the Porte; they were permitted to raise armies and set the power of Turkey at defiance. The very sovereignty of the state was menaced, for the subjects of Russia were made not amenable to the laws of the country in which they resided, but to their own consuls and officers. He (Earl Grey), with these facts before him, would be guilty of hypocrisy if he would say a country so situated was independent. Turkey ought to be preserved in her integrity; and this would be done, not by opposing Mehemet Ali, but by keeping her together, as long as time and circumstances would permit. He (Earl Grey) had entered more fully than he originally intended on the different subjects mooted by the Noble Duke. He, however, notwithstanding his fears of trespassing too much on the patience of their Lordships, would be compelled to further claim the indulgence of the House.—(Hear.) The Noble Duke complained that his Majesty's Ministers had introduced the subject of municipal corporations and poor laws into the speech, but said nothing certain upon them. Why their Lordships were as well aware as he was—the Noble Duke himself was as well aware as any individual in the country—that these were subjects of great importance and intricacy—subjects than which none could be found so surrounded with difficulties—requiring the most assiduous and searching examination, and which could not, and ought not, to be brought in a definite shape before the House till due care had been bestowed upon them.—(Hear, hear.) Let it not be supposed that Ministers did not mean, and would not be prepared, to indicate clearly and openly their intentions on these subjects;—it would be done in due season, as the Speech from the Throne announced—(Hear.)—but not most assuredly till it could be done safely—till they could introduce such measures of correction as the detection of existing defects and abuses required, and in such a manner as the safety and general good of society required.—(Hear, hear.)—But the Noble Duke talked as if this important subject of the poor laws had been solely neglected by them. But did that reproach apply only to them?—(Hear,

unknown during the Noble ...tion—had they been unknown ...s past? He would refer the No... report made by that able gentle... ...ges Bourne, in the year 1819. Minis... ...nted a Commission of Inquiry, the ...hose labours would be laid before Par... The Noble Earl then proceeded to defend ...rity of the proceedings of the Municipal ...issioners, and afterwards turned to the im... ...ant question of the Established Church. He fully admitted the necessity of caution in any measure that might be adopted; no general change in the establishment was desired by Ministers. As to the after-dinner speeches alluded to as deserving of the severest censure, perhaps he (Earl Grey) did not so often look after these speeches as the Noble Duke did; and he could assuredly declare that he did not know to what particular occasions the Noble Duke's remarks had now reference. All he could say for one was, that he (Earl Grey) was not to be bound, and would not be bound by anything said on such occasions; nor would his measures be influenced, or his acts regulated, by what had fallen, or by what might fall from such speakers. But, if the Noble Duke was really anxious that he should make a confession of faith, he would not decline doing it; for he had not an opinion that he would not boldly avow, or that he was ashamed to acknowledge. And he would therefore tell the Noble Duke that he was a sincere adherent, a devoted friend to the church of England, that he had ever been a zealous supporter of it,—(Cheers)—and that he had never lent himself, and never would lend himself to those theories—under a whatever specious name of separating Church and State they might be designated, which, wild and extravagant in themselves, could not be otherwise than dangerous in their results.—(Cheers.) He had never concealed these opinions—in that House, in every situation of life he had ever maintained and defended them; and in his various interviews at different times with members of the dissenting body, he had stated them distinctly.—(Hear.) He was anxious that real grievances should be redressed, that unmerited disabilities should be removed (and he believed that many enlightened heads of the church shared this wish in common with him)—that relief should be given from all those restrictions which reason denounced and necessity did not justify; but if there was any attempt to be made to go further—any effort to separate the Church from the State, because, as some persons idly said, the connection was unchristian—if this was the end to be aimed at, then he (Earl Grey) knew his course (cheers); his duty was plain and clear—he knew where and how to take his stand, and he would take it—to all such attempts he would offer the most unflinching resistance: and those who led the assault should not merely find he was no supporter of such doctrines—that in his breast they found no sympathy; but that at all risks, and under all circumstances, he would be their most uncompromising opponent.—(Cheers.) But he did think, for the sake of the church itself, that its state should carefully looked into, and that there were many things that might be beneficially altered, so that complaints might be removed. He thought they ought to look most thoroughly into the subjects, in the conviction that measures truly conservative might be adopted—not employing the word conservative in its much abused sense, but according to its right and proper meaning—conservative of the really useful and good, and so as greatly to strengthen and support the foundations of the Church. The Nobe Duke had referred to bills on the subject of tithes and pluralities, which had been introduced in that House by a Right Rev. Prelate, and passed, but which his Majesty's Ministers, omnipotents as they were in the other House (to use the Noble Duke's own expression,) had not passed into a law. He begged tu say, that they both received his support, and that circumstances of an extraordinary character hindered them from being pressed in the other House (as we understood the Noble Earl, was was evidently getting exhausted.) However, he hoped the end of all would be, that something would be divided that should give satisfaction to the people and security to the church. He had troubled their Lordships at much greater length than he had intended, but there was still one subject left on which he mu t say a few words. The Noble Duke had called upon Ministers to declare whether it was their intention to revive the coertion, or more properly speaking, the protection bill, which expired with the session? That question he certainly thought premature. The Government had expressed an intention to maintain the authority of the laws in that conntry, and called on the Parliament and the people for power to stop a system of excitement which was destructive to the peace and the well-being of society. That call had been made in vain. The determination of Ministers was still the same—society aud the anthority of the law should be protected.—(Hear.)—The protective bill would not expire before August, and there would be plenty of time in the interim to move its re-enactment, if, unhappily, necessity should require it. Ireland, he was happy to say, was in a state of improvement greater than any country in the world; her trade was reviving, agriculture improving, and she promised to go on rapidly in this course of amelioration, and would, he was satisfied, go on more rapidity till, if undisturbed by the malignant spirit of a man who—no, he was not present, and therefore he would not speak what he felt—but she was emerg ng from evils greater perhaps than any country had ever been trammelled with. He (Earl Grey) was not aware there was any other topics he had to touch upon—he was afraid he had already exhausted their Lordships' patience, as indeed he had his own strength. He should conclude by saying—and here he spoke with great confidence—that in every measure which had come under the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, they had carefully endeavoured to decide on what in their consciences they believed to be for the general good—or what would be approved by Praliament and the people, and they were ready to retire from the situations they had then then honour to fill, the moment the country required they should do so.—(Heac, hear.)

The address was carried unanimously, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty in the usual manner.

On the motion of Earl Grey, Lord Shaftesbury was appointed Chairman of Committees, etc, when (at half-past seven) their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FEBRUARY 14.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LORD ALTHORP rose and said. I am now about to speak as to the prospects of the financial year, which the House knows will terminate for two months after the present period; and, although I thus early call the attention of the House to it, it will be quite impossible to do so, unless in a general manner.—(Hear, hear.) During the last year there were various reasons which induced me to think that I ought not to introduce this subject to the consideration of Parliament until after the commencement of the financial year. One of my reasons was that if I had made my statement at the corresponding period of the last year, it would have been necess ry to state to the House, that the surplus of the revenue over the expenditure did not amount to more than £700,000. I therefore thought it was better to delay that statement till after the commencement of the financial year. I see no reason to expect that any very considerable change will take place in the amount of the revenue to the end of the present quarter.—(Hear, hear.) Before I enter upon what that surplus revenue has been, I wish to call the attention of the House to the state of the finances, and what has been the balance of the three last years. At the end of the year 1830, the amount of the balance in favour of the country was £2,914,000, but the House will recollect that several taxes to a much larger amount had been reduced during the preceding year, which did not come into operation until the succeeding year 1831. I stated at the time, that if I had proposed these reductions at the end of the year 1831, instead of a balance of £2,914,000, the balance would have been only £700,000. I felt it right to propose at that period a considerable reduction of taxes, and in consequence of that reduction, at the end of 1831, there was a deficiency of £730,000.—(Hear, hear.) I was not alarmed, because I felt confident that the resources of the country were such, that the revenue would soon recover. This deficiency increased during that year, and in April, 1832, it had amounted to £1,240,000. During that year the amount of taxes that were reduced was but small, but, as I had anticipated, the revenue recovered itself so much, that in April, last year, instead of there being a deficiency of £1,240,000, there was a surplus of £1,487,700. During the last year we reduced a very considerable amount of taxes. During the years 1831 and 1832 the amount of taxes repealed was £1709,000, and the amount repealed in 1833 was £1,545,000, a total reduction of £3,835,000. Sir, notwithstanding this reduction, I am happy to say that by the balance-sheet up to 5th Jan. last the surplus appears larger than it was in April last year—that is to say, that it gives a surplus of upwards of £1,513,000.—(Cheers.) I feel confident that it must be satisfactory to the House to know, that notwithstanding this continued reduction of taxes, such has been the improvement in other branches of taxation, that the surplus of the revenue is so much over the expenditure(—Cheers—)and I do not see why we should not expect further continuance of that improvement—(Cheers.) Sir, in addition to all this, I will state in round numbers that the estimates required this year will be reduced from what they were in the last year by half a million—(Cheers) This will of course raise the amount of the surplus sevenue over the expenditure from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000. But there it another source from which I have a right to expect a considerable increase of revenue, without the imposition of any fresh burthens on the people. The House will recollect that by the arrangement with regard to the renewal of the East India Company's charter, the tax on tea was altered; under the present system, the amount of tea will be increased, and there will be a corresponding increase of revenue.—(Cheers.) At any rate, from the cessation of the monopoly upon tea, the effect would be the same as if they had reduced the duty. This would be the case next year, as the East India Company, instead of bringing to their quarterly sales 8,000,000lbs. of tea, it was the intention of Government in disposing of this tea to bring 9,000,000lbs. of it into the market at every quarterly period. It is manifestly an object of importance, though unconnected with the revenue, that the stock of tea in the hands of the East India Company should be as large as was consistent with the free sale of tea, and so far as it would not interfere with the general trader. At the commencement of the spring of 1835, when the trade will be thrown open, it is desirable on all such grounds to increase the Revenue; but on the general principles of trade, it would not be proper to interfere with private traders. According to the amount of the quantity of tea sold, the duty was £3,300,000 at the three first quarterly sales which had taken place. Notice had been given, and I have no doubt that what with the sales effected by the Board of Control, in addition to that sold by the private trader, the quantity will amount to 36,000,000lb. during the year; and the amount of duty being £3,300,000, will amount to £3,900,000. This will give, therefore, an addition to the revenue of £600,000. I have stated what is likely to be the revenue of the couutry during the year, and I will now state what will be the additional call to which I allude; is the money to be provided for the payment of the interest of loan to be raised as a grant for the West India Proprietors.—(Hear, hear.) That loan is £20,000,000, as the House knows; and I think I cannot estimate the interest of it at less than £800,000. I have stated that the surplus of the revenue would be £2,600,000; deducting from this £800,000, which is necessary for the payment of the interest granted to the West India proprietors, there will be left a surplus of £1,300,000. I hope the house will not think I do too little if, at this early period, I propose only a moderate reduction. I really believe, from what I see and know from the resources of this country, the House may, if they have patience, not to make too large an inroad upon the revenue at once. year after year, gradually relieve the country.—(Hear, hear.) I hope, therefore, that the House will not press for any thing beyond what I propose.—(Hear, hear.) My intention is to reduce the taxes £1,200,000.—(Hear, hear.) This country and this House, for the purpose of doing a great act of justice, and setting an example which I hope and trust will be imitated in other countries were prepared to come forward with the immense sacrifice of 20 millions for the abolition of West Indian slavery; and yet, notwithsanding that sacrifice, a considerable reduction of taxes may be made. Last session, In intimated pretty strongly, that if the revenue would bear it, I would this Session propose the repeal of the House Tax.—(Hear, hear.) It is my intention to suggest to the House that proposition now, but while I do it, I beg to say that I think there are other taxes which it would be more desirable to repeal than this.—(Lord cheers.) But, Sir, although this is the case, I feel it very strongly, that it is extremely unpopular.—(Cries of Hear, hear.) Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I think the best suggestion I can make to the House is, that the tax should be repealed, but the House must recollect that this tax absorbs £800,000.—(Hear, hear.) I hope, therefore, that the House will not press me to any further reductions, though I shall reduce some other taxes should the Revenue continue to flourish.—(Cheers.) As to the Window Tax, since 1822, the amount of it reduced, has been not less than £146,667, and the amount at present received from the Window Duty is £473,000. Sir, it is impossible, if we have any regard to the public credit, that we should add the reduction of the Window Tax. All economical reformers consider the golden year 1792. I shall compare what the tax at that time on dwelling-houses produced, and what they produce at the present time. In 1792 the House and Window Tax amounted to £1,129,000, and at present, the House Tax being repealed, the only tax remaining will be the Window Tax, which will amount to £1,200,000.—(Cheers) I dare say I shall be told, that in the proposition, I now make I am giving relief to the trading districts, while the landed interests require relief. Ministers are not neglecting the landed interests, when they are about to bring in measures to relieve them from Tithes.—(Immense cheering.) The Gentlemen who cheered me so warmly are of course perfectly aware of what I mean—of course I do not mean to abolish Tithes altogether, but to relieve the landed interest, and more particularly the occupiers of the soil, from a source of very great vexation and annoyance, by a fair commutation of Tithes; and I contend that this will give more relief to the landed interest than by the reduction of some taxes which apparently pressed more immediately upon it. Then, Sir, with respect to Ireland, I do not mean at present to state what measures I have in contemplation, but the Government have one of a financial nature under their consideration, which I trust will be so arranged as not to lead to any reduction of the Revenue, yet at the same time afford very great relief to that country. More, at the present time, I do not feel that it would be desirable to say. Sir, I have now stated to the House the general views of the Government upon the financial state of the country. At the outset I stated that I did not intend to go into any details, but intended merely to bring under the view of the House, and to lay before the country, the general financial affairs of the country, as they at present stand. Having now done that, I do not know that I have more to address to the House.—The Noble Lord then concluded by moving, that a supply of £14,000,000 be granted to his Majesty for the service of the present year.

[The Noble Lord sat down amid much cheering]

A long discussion followed, in which Mr. Robinson and Sir R. Peel expressed themselves, on the whole, satisfied with the *expose*, which was strongly condemned by Mr. Cobbet, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Hume, whose speeches we shall lay before our readers, with the remainder of the Debate (which was proceeding at the hour of post,) in To-morrow's MESSENGER.]

Mr. G. ROBINSON (on the cheering for Lord Althorp having subsided) complained that the proposed reduction was not equal to the just expectations of the people, founded upon the general prosperity of the nation. He (Mr. Robinson) was free to state that he had always looked upon both the house and window tax as unobjectionable in principle. If fairly apportioned, they were taxes upon the property of the country. He knew that many persons would be relieved by the repeal of the house duty, but they were people who could afford to pay, and not the class of persons who required relief. It gave relief to people of large income, while it afforded none to the poorer classes.—(Hear, hear.) He would say that more general relief would be afforded to the country by the reduction of the smaller class of duties, which were very vexatious, and ought to be repealed to the full amount of the £1,200,000 which the Noble Lord intended to take off the assessed taxes. The manufacturing interest, which was declared by his Majesty to be in a state of prosperity, was to be relieved to the amount of £1,200,000; while no relief whatever was afforded to the agricultural interest, which was declared in the same speech to be in a state of great distress.—(Hear, hear,) He did the Government the justice to say that, in his opinion, it did them credit that they were enabled to reduce the expenses notwithstanding the former reductions made both by them and their predecessors; and he was willing to believe that they were anxious to make every reduction consistent with the proper conduct of the public service. He thought the statement of the Noble Lord fair and candid; and admitted that the Government had redeemed their pledges of exercising economy and retrenchment.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord Althorp, in explanation, said that the house tax was one of the taxes which should be reduced; but there were other taxes which might also be reduced if he was able to do so.

Mr. COBBETT said, after the statement he had heard from the Noble Lord, he rather wondered that the Noble Lord should have made any statement at all; and, to him, it did not appear that there was any good reason why he should have made one now, excepting it be to stop them from asking the repeal of taxation.—(A laugh.) The Noble Lord stood up to sound the House, to see if they would continue to bear those burdens. The Noble Lord had admitted that the house tax was unobjectionable in itself and even just in principle. He (Mr. Cobbett) agreed with the Noble Lord that it was unobjectionable, and that it was a fair and proper tax; he agreed with him too in saying that there were other taxes which were preferable to be taken off; but although he was a popularity hunter, as he had once been called by the Hon. Member for Hull, he would not have taken the house tax off if he had been in the Noble Lord's situation. It was an encouragement to the people who demand the repeal of taxation—(hear, hear, and a laugh)—and the Noble Lord might have remarked that he (Mr. Cobbett) never recommended the non-payment of taxes either in speaking or writing.—(Hear.) The Noble Lord had certainly encouraged the people to resist taxes. Now they wanted the repeal of the malt tax and hop duties.—(Hear.) He (Mr. Cobbett) had some young hop cuttings now ready—(A laugh)—and this he would say, no excisemen should ever touch those hops.—(Hear, and a laugh) "I wish," continued the Hon. Member, "to see the good old custom restored, of having a little malt house attached to every farm house. I am determined that I will have a malthouse before next Michaelmas-day. The Noble Lord may say that he will send the exciseman to seize it. Will he?—(A laugh.) I will not allow the exciseman to touch it. But the Noble Lord may say he will send soldiers to assist. I will then plant a battery of barrels of English beer at the door, and if the soldiers have one drop of true English blood in them, they will not go an inch further."—(Loud laughter.) We shall make malt. The Noble Lord encourages us to make it, and that is much more rational and beneficial to the country than the refusing to pay the house and widow taxes. He (Mr. Cobbett) had cheered the Noble Lord when he stated that he intended to relieve the landed interest, but did it look well, after his Majesty had spoken of the distress of the agricultural interest, that the Noble Lord should come forward with no propo-ition for their relief? The Noble Lord had stated, to be sure that the landed interest would be greatly relieved by the non-payment of tithes. Now did the Noble Lord mean that after the commutation of these the tithe owner should get less from the land than he did at present?—(Hear, hear.) That was the real question to answer. If the commutation amounted to as much as the tithes, there would be no relief at all; and if it did not amount to as much, it would be the taking away of part of the property of the tithe owner—(Hear, hear.)—unjustly and without assigning a reason. In this manner it would be a robbery, a confiscation of property; and the Noble Lord could not put a different interpretation upon it.—(Hear hear.) He would say that thus taking the property of the tithe owner, unless the same plan were extended to the other classes of the community, and especially to the fundholder, would be a confiscation of the property of the tithe owner, which the House ought not to sanction.—(Hear, hear.) The Government had no more right to take tithes than they had to take the coat off his back. How was the occupier of land to be relieved? He could not conceive. If the occupier of land had a lease for four years, it would be better for him to give up half his stock than keep it.—(Hear, hear.) Then the land would come into the hands of the landlord; but would the occupier get a better bargain? Certainly not, but a great deal worse—(Hear)—and he (Mr. Cobbett) would say plainly, that if he were a landlord he should give the tenant a worse bargain. But there was another mode of relief in view. There was to be a change in the poor laws; but what change was it to give the labourers less than they had at present? No. Their intentions were very kind,—they intended to make them more comfortable; but somehow or other they mean to take something away from them. Did they mean to lessen the relief that was now to be obtained? They dared not attempt to do it. They would not venture to carry into effect the recommendation of the Poor Law Commissioners, or to leave the people to feed upon potatoes and salt, or upon garbage like dogs.—(Cries of Oh, oh.) How, then, was relief to be afforded by this measure? There might be some necromancy in it—some conjuration, or some cavil about words—but if they attempted to do such a thing, he would tell them, that instead of being a relief it would be the greatest curse the House could inflict—it would increase the dissensions that now existed in the agricultural districts tenfold. If the peasa try were once to be driven to worse food than they had at present, the House would soon see. Instead of the petty war at present carried on in the agricultural districts, a much more determined opposition to the oppression of which they had to complain.

Sir R. PEEL said, that the reduction that had been made by the Noble Lord, looking to what had been previously done, was as much as could be expected, and did credit to the Government.—(Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord assumed that he would have a sum of £2,600,00, at his disposal. He made this out by, first, an actual balance of £1,500,000 above the demands of the year; then £500,000 was calculated as the amount of the probable reduction of the estimates of the present year below those of the last; but this could not be calculated upon as permanent revenue, for different circumstances might arise next year which might render it necessary to increase those estimates to much beyond even the amount of last year. The remaining sum of £600,000 the Noble Lord had calculated would arise from the increased pro-

duce of the duty on tea. He (Sir R. Peel) owned that the calculation appeared to him very vague and indefinite, and he could not see how the sum was to be made out, and he did not think it was by any means so certain as the Noble Lord seemed to anticipate. He wished to ask the Noble Lord whether there were not some other matters for which provision was to be made besides the West India loan, were not the clergy of Ireland to be provided for? He had not heard any thing on that subject in the Noble Lord's statement. He would not offer any opinion on the tax proposed to be reduced, but he must regret that some reduction had not been proposed for the relief of the agricultural classes—(Hear, hear)—and he found in his Majesty's Speech allusions to excitement and disobedience and resistance to the law which prevailed in some places, he could not but lament that the relief was given to the disobedient, and those who resisted the law, while the patient and submissive agriculturists got nothing.—(Hear hear.) He would not say that such relief should be given at the expense of public credit, but if it could be given it ought. At present, however, all that was done was, that the towns got £1,200,000, while the agriculturists got only a civil paragraph in the King's speech.—(Hear, hear.) He certainly concurred in what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Oldham, that the proposed measure for the commutation of tithes was no proof of relief, for it could not be supposed such a measure meant to include any reduction of the tithes. He hoped, then, that before the Noble Lord disposed of the £1,200,000 of which he had spoken, he would propose some measure of efficient relief for the great mass of the people connected.

Lord Althorp observed, in reference to the commutation of tithes, that he could scarcely conceive that any part of the rural population would not be materially benefitted by the change.

Mr. O'Connell must observe, that nothing had been done for Ireland; that of the £1,200,000 to be remitted for the benefit of the nation at large, there was not a shilling to go to Ireland. But the Noble Lord told them that there was to be in some way or another relief given to the Irish, without detriment to the revenue, which amounted to saying, you shall pay as much as ever you did, and that will be a great relief to you. Those who sought to disparage Irish intellect by imputing to the Irish an unceasing disposition to blunder, would say that the relief proposed by the Noble Lord was a very Irish sort of relief—to wit, nothing. The relief that the Irish wanted, and would be thankful for, was a diminution of their burdens, and such an arrangement as would lead to all clergy being paid by those who required and called for their services. Nothing was to be done for agriculture, [illegible] therefore nothing for Ireland, which in an [illegible]ial degree was an agricultural country; [illegible]half per cent. laid upon the fundholders would [illegible] a saving to the country of £4,500,000, and with such a reduction something really beneficial might be done; but so long as the £27,000,000 of interest on the unfunded debt remained undiminished, it was vain to imagine that any substantial relief could be hoped for.

Mr. Hume was much surprised to find the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) attaching so much importance to a reduction of £500,000, for in reality it would not be more, while the military and naval expenditure was kept up to such an amount as £14,000,625, though in 1792 they did not exceed £4,800,000. From those burdens the people had demanded relief, and he hoped that they would not cease to demand that relief until the Government, whether willingly or reluctantly, were induced to yield. The expense of the military force maintained in Ireland was not less than £1,500,000, when £300,000 or £400,000 might suffice, if means were taken to allay the hostile feelings of the people of that country; but if the Government were resolved to keep up the church there, they must continue to bear before the people of England the odium of that inordinate and needless expense. He did not seek to deprive the Irish member of the established church of that which they seemed to prize so highly; let them have an establishment by all means; but let it be one proportioned to their wants, and suitable to their numbers. He was astonished to hear the Right Hon. Baronet complaining that the landed interest had not been attended to. Certainly that very measure which would have done most for the landed interest had been neglected. He alluded to the state of law as regarded corn. The landed interest, it did appear to him, had no reason to complain of what had been recently done for the relief of the town population. Let it be recollected that the duty upon the insurance of farm buildings had been removed, and that the owners of land had not only a monopoly of corn, but of bacon, butter, cheese, ay, down to the diminutive article of eggs—all were secured by a protecting duty. In speaking of tithes, this most important consideration had been lost sight of, that tithes operated most powerfully as a restraint upon the application of capital to the cultivation of land. It was well known that in Scotland the land was subjected to a fixed duty in lieu of tithes, and the effect was that every portion of the land which afforded the slightest hope of a return was cultivated to the utmost, while in England it was matter of notoriety that many valuable tracts were left uncultivated in consequence of the influence which the apprehension of tithe occasioned. Were that apprehension once removed, what an extensive market would at once be opened for the surplus labour of England! There was one observation of the Learned Member for Dublin which he could not allow to pass without notice—he alluded to that which related to an interference with the rights of the fundholders. The Learned Gentleman should recollect that not 5 but 3½ per cent. were now paid to that class—not by any unfair or improper attack upon their just rights, but on account of the operations in the money market, by means of which the Government were enabled to pay off on advantageous terms a certain portion of the debt. That was a perfectly fair transaction, and did infinite honour to the Government by which it was effected; but nothing could be more different in principle than the suggestions of the Learned Member for Dublin.—(Hear hear.) If they once began to adopt advice of that nature, there was no knowing where they might end.—(Hear, hear.) Let there, then, nothing more be said about meddling with the funded debt—let them on the 6th of the next month agree to the proposed modification of the corn laws—let them impose a fixed duty of 6s. or 7s.; they would then give certainty to the landowner, relief to the consumer, and an accession of funds to the Government. He hoped, also, that Ministers would not lose sight of the chance of domestic improvement and commercial advantage which might arise from cultivating the friendship of continental countries. He had hoped that, instead of the present prohibition, a small *advalorem* duty would have been imposed upon the wines of the Rhine and the Moselle, so that those who were willing to drink light wines might be enabled to do so at a reasonable price. There was one other subject to which he wished to advert, and that was the state of the timber duties. He did regard it as a very hard case that people of this country should be compelled to use bad timber at a high price, when they might have it upon much lower terms, without any injury to any party; for he would undertake to say, that the whole of the shipping engaged in the timber trade might be purchased out altogether, and yet in the first year half a million saved to the country, if the timber duties were put on a proper footing. To return to the question of the corn laws. If we were to have any corn laws at all, let there be a fixed duty on corn imported into this country. Let there be a duty of 6s. or 7s. per quarter on corn. That would bring a revenue to this country which would enable Ministers to take off the window tax to-morrow. The landed interest seemed to think that land was the only thing of real value in this country. What he (Mr. Hume) would ask, made it valuable? It was trade and commerce undoubtedly that gave it all the value it possessed. If the commercial and other interests of the country were destroyed, what in that case would be the value of the land, He must express his conviction that the Noble Lord must do something more than he had that evening given any intimation of his intention to do. He must comply with the demands of the people for repeal of the window tax first, and repeal as many more taxes as they could afterwards.—(Laughter.)

The Marquis of Chandos said he expected that some boon would be extended to the agriculturists, who were at present from a variety of causes in a very impoverished state. He claimed for that class of his Majesty's subjects not a monopoly but the means of existence, and he should feel it his duty to bring their case before the House on an early day.—(Hear.)

Mr. C. Fergusson thought the House tax a very fair one, and regretted themselves to be overawed by the disorderly scenes which had been acted in the metropolis with regard to this impost.—(Hear.) The Honble. Member (Mr. Hume) in his various contradictory speeches on the subject of a repeal of the Corn Laws, which question he was ready to meet him upon whenever the Hon. Gentleman pleased.

Mr. Hume.—The Learned Gentleman does not understand me.

Mr. Fergusson.—I understand the Hon. Member better than he understands himself—(Great laughter);—and whenever he brings the question of the Corn Laws before the House, I hope he will be prepared to rest his attack against them on some fixed principle.—(Hear, hear.) The Learned Gentleman than proceeded to contend that the Corn Laws created no monopoly in favour of the agriculturists; and concluded by observing that the existing system was more favourable to the people than that which the Hon. Member for Middlesex desired to be introduced; for the Hon. Member proposed to have a permanent duty of 10s. per quarter, fixed on the importation of what, the average duty was not more than 6s.—(Hear)

Mr. Hume begged to explain. He was always ready to answer what he said—(Loud Laughter)—he means, for what he said; but he challenged the Learned Member to produce a single speech of his, by which it could be shown that he had been guilty of the inconsistency charged upon him with respect to the Corn Laws.

Sir S. Whalley said he was ready to prove that the agricultural interests paid no tax whatever,—(Oh, oh)—with the single exception of the malt tax; and the larger proportion of that tax was paid by the manufacturing interest.—(Oh, oh). He felt grateful for the removal of the house tax, but he should have been more satisfied if the Noble Lord had been prepared also to recommend the repeal of the window tax, which was more prejudicial to the health and interests of the community than the house tax itself.—(Hear, hear.)—The Learned Gentleman (Mr. Fergusson) had alluded to agitation in the metropolis with reference to taxes; but did no agitation prevail in country districts with respect to tithes? Had they not seen fires blazing through the country, kindled by the peasantry, who were driven to desperation, and on by farmers to adopt those measures?—(Loud cries of No.) He regretted that no House of Commons was so little regarded with confidence by the people as the present—(Oh, and laughter); and he feared that the statement of the Noble Lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not be received out of doors with that satisfaction which it appeared to have excited within.

Sir J. Tyrrell thought it very unfair for the Hon. Member to state that the English farmers urged on the peasantry to incendiarism.—(Hear.) If such a remark had been made by any gentleman possessing more influence in that House than the Hon. Member for Marylebone, it certainly would have had greater effect out of doors.—(A laugh.) The Hon. Member for Middlesex had spoken upon agricultural subjects as if he had any practical knowledge about them; and he (Sir J. Tyrrell) hoped, in the approaching discussion on the corn laws, that the Hon. Member would give them some better specimen than they had heard to-night.—(Hear, hear.) If the manufacturers claimed a free trade in corn, they should in return grant a free trade in commerce and manufactures.—(Hear.)

Mr. Benett denied the statements of the Hon. Member for Marylebone. While he admitted with regret the incendiarism which had taken place, he believed it to have originated from motives of private revenge.

Colonel Evans expressed himself favourable to a repeal of all monopolies, whether in corn or manufactures; but he feared as long as taxes were levied on articles of consequence, a clashing of contending interests would invariably take place in the country, and therefore he hoped that a general revision of the whole system of taxation would ere long take place.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Duncombe much regretted that the distresses of the agriculturist had not been alluded to in the taxes about to be repealed.

Col. Torrens contended that an improvement in the Poor Laws would most materially relieve the landed interests.

Mr. D. W. Harvey regretted that the statement of the Noble Lord was not more explicit. The great body of the people would obtain little relief from the reductions now proposed.

Lord Morpeth did not seriously repine at the peculiar selection for enrlief which the Noble Lord (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had chosen to take on the present occasion. At the same time he hoped, that at the earliest possible period the Noble Lord would direct his attention to the reduction of those burdens which pressed most heavily on the labouring classes of society,—such as taxes on the raw materials, on cotton, wool, cloth, and the articles employed in their production. His opinion was, that great advantage would also result from a material alteration in the Corn Laws,—(Hear.) He congratulated his Noble Friend on the faithful and satisfactory account he had given of his stewardship.

The resolutions were then read and agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Session was opened with a Speech from the Throne which called forth the admiration of Sir Robert Peel, experienced as he is in framing such documents, "at the policy which had contrived to put in the Speech so many words and such little information." In his place in the House of Lords, Earl Grey furnished an explanation of the angry words it contains, and let down the powerful Government of this country to a quarrel with *one* man. He stated the contest in plain words and lying between the powers of the British compire and Mr. O'Connell, within the pale of the law. How feebly or foolishly must that country be governed which can be troubled by *a* man! The Ministerial prints daily inform us that the influence of Mr. O'Connell is declining, and at this precise time he is thought of sufficient consequence for a notice from the Throne and a tirade from the Prime Minister. Ministers appear to be nursing his consequence. In the progress of folly we may expect next year to see his name in the Speech, and an account of the state of hostilities with the man, or *that power* as the phrase should then be. We seldom throw away a word on the composition of King's Speeches, but this we must observe, seems expressly drawn up for the use of Mr. Cobbett, who derives his examples of bad grammar and vicious style from those documents. In the debate on the Address, Lord Grey took occasion to declare himself a devoted friend to the Church, and pledged himself to oppose the severance of its connexion with the State, which connexion, he observed, some persons (Milton among the number) idly condemned as unchristian. Lord Grey has reason to be satisfied with the connexion of Church and State; he is Prime Minister, and his brother is a Bishop—the connexion in incarnated, and all its value illustrated in the instance. When his Lordship admonished the Bishops to put their house in order, his brother was not of the number. In the House of Commons, Lord Althorp stated that it was the intention of Ministers to oppose any alteration of the Corn Laws. He promised some reduction of taxation, but said not a word on the subject of the Assessed Taxes, though challenged to it by Colonel Evans. He has subsequently refused to answer the inquiries of Mr. Hume. Ministers have certainly taken good care that there shall be no disappointment this Sessions. Whatever good they vouchsafe to perform will have the effect of an agreeable surprise. The speech upon which there has been the hottest debate was not the King's Speech, but Mr. Hill's speech, in November last, to his constituents at Hull, which has made far more noise in Parliament than his Majesty's Address to the two Houses. As Mr. O'Connell has proposed to bring the matter under investigation, by treating our publication of the the 10th of November as a breach of privilege, we re-print the article which seems to have first drawn the attention of the Irish Member to the accusation, though it appeared many days after the publication of Mr. Hill's speech, for it happened that having marked it for notice, it escaped our memory in the occupation of other subjects, and it was not till the week after that we remembered our omission, and published the subjoined extract:—"who is the Traitor? Mr. Hill, in giving an account of his conduct to his constituents, had an ugly circumstance to explain, namely, his support of the Coercion Bill, on the statesman-like ground of his confidence in the set of men who happened to be his Majesty's Ministers, and who might have been removed from office, supplanted by the Tories, the very hour after the extraordinary and dangerous powers were granted to Government. We were curious to see how Mr. Hill would justify the speech he made on the occasion; but, instead of of justifying his own speech, we found him criminating another:—'It is impossible for those not actually in the House to know all the secret machinery by which votes are obtained. I happen to know this (and I could appeal, if necessary, to a person well known and much respected by yourselves), that an Irish Member, who spoke with great violence against every part of that Bill, and voted against every clause of it, went to Ministers, and said, 'Don't bate one single atom of that Bill, or it will be impossible for any man to live in Ireland.' 'What,' said they, 'this from you, who speak and vote against the Bill?" 'Yes,' he replied, 'that is necessary; because if I don't come into Parliament for Ireland, I must be out altogether, that I don't choose,' (Cries of 'Name,' and 'No.') Consider for a moment; can I do it? ('No,' Yes.) That is a point for my consideration. I have a great respect for every one here; but if every one in the room was to hold up his hand for it, I would not do it. The secret is not my own. If he had told it to me, I would have said. 'Mark, I'll keep no such secret as this: I'll publish it to the world.' But if I name the Member, I put it into the power of the individual who made that declaration to know the gentleman who told me." Mr. Hill questions the accuracy of the words attributed to him. As we happen to know that the above article had his immediate attention, and that he was fully sensible of the difficulty of the position in which he had indiscreetly placed himself, it is strange that he did not correct any material misreport of his words. Our pages were open to his correction; or if it did not please him to apply to us, Mr. Hill could not be at a loss for an organ in which he could set himself right.—Mr. O'Connell, on the declaration of Lord Althorp, on Wednesday, retracted some offensive expressions he had addressed to Mr. Hill; and in this place we must remark, that we repeatedly declared our conviction that Mr. Hill told the story as he heard it, and that he is a man as incapable of falsehood as he appears to be of discretion. Any person not so voraciously greedy of gossip as to swallow it would have been struck by the gross improbability of a public man, a member of the minority, putting his political existence in the power of Ministers, as alleged. It was an act of self-destruction without an inducement. Supposing the most passionate desire for the Coercion Bill—supposing such a love for it as made a man turn traitor to his cause and false to his professions—yet the Bill was sure enough to pass without his surrendering his reputation at mercy to a Minister—without his putting his neck into a noose by which he might be strangled at any instant when his existence was troublesome. Men have sold themselves for money and power, but who ever made a surrender of his character into the hands of the enemy for such a price as the passing of the Coercion Bill, which was sure to pass, whether or not the surrender was made? This stamped the statement with falsehood. Lord Althorp says, that though the alleged confession was not poured into the ears of Ministers, he believes that one or more Irish Members who spoke and voted againt the Coercion Bill did in private use very different language, and taking upon himself the responsibility of this declaration, he refuses to produce the authority for his belief. "I have reason to believe you guilty of a baseness," says Lord Althorp in effect, "and I will not tell you what the evidence is, but I will be answerable for the belief founded on it." In this way the reputations of the whole minority might be *believed* away. Lord Althorp may have reason to believe that Mr. Hume is burning for a profuse expenditure, while he is advocating economy; that Mr. Grote has the worst opinion of secret voting that Mr. Warburton holds to the Septennial Act as the very charter of good government. What check is there on such declarations of defamatory belief? how is it to be kept within bounds? There is not even the barbarous responsibility to the mouth of a pistol, for the House takes care that any such responsibility undertaken in it shall be a safe display of valour; and consequently on Wednesday night the affecting scene was witnessed of dear Lord Althorp carried off in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to keep him out of mischief, Leader of the House as he is. To those who know that one principle rules the present House of Commons—[illegible]—that to one criterion all measures and opinions are submitted by the majority, namely, *whether the thing will be agreeable or disagreeable to Lord Althorp*—it may seem amazing that so touching a spectacle as the committal of his Lordship to custody could be borne, till it is reflected that it was for his safe keeping he was so dealt with. After the due submission of the Lord to the orders of the House, he was released; but Mr. Shiel was also required to make the same submission for his liberation, as if the submission of one did not suffice for the object. The House seems to have forgotten that duelling, as the French preacher said of adultery, is of such atrocity that it cannot be committed by less than two persons.—(*Examiner, Feb.* 9.)

LONDON.—November 22.

At a Court of Directors at the East India House, on Wednesday, Sir C. T. Metcalf, at present a member of the Supreme Council in Bengal, was appointed Governor of Agra, and will take that office upon himself on 22d April next, when the New East India Bill will come into operation. The new Presidency of Agra is to include all the remaining territory now subject to Fort William, together with Allahabad, Goruckpore, and the ceded districts in the Nerbuddah.—(Courier.)

November 27.

We hear that a lady of rank, who resides constantly at Paris, has, by the decree of the Court of Chancery, become possessed of £600,000. This statement is understood to allude to the Queensberry property.—(Sun.)

About 30 miles of the line of the London and Birmingham railway, in parts where the greatest quantity of labour will be required, have been staked out.—About £96,000 (out of £125,000) of the second call has been paid. The undertaking is now proceeding with great spirit.—(Birmingham Journal.)

November 30.

Earl Grey has appointed Mr. Woller to the clerkship in the Treasury, which became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Bulteel.—(Globe.)

We hear in the Law Courts, that Mr. Macaulay is about to proceed to India, at the head of a commission of three individuals, to revise our judicial system in that country.—(Courier.)

DECEMBER 2.

It is rumoured in the law circles of Edinburgh that Lords Baiguy and Cringletie are about to resign, and their places to be filled by the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General; Mr. Murray to be Lord Advocate, and Mr. John Cunningham, Solicitor-General.— (Glasgow Chronicle.)

The accounts received from the West Indies since the planters have been made acquainted with the final decision of Parliament respecting the abolition of slavery, and the amount of compensation awarded to them, continue to be exceedingly satisfactory, and there seems now no reason to doubt, that the humane intentions of the people of this country will be carried into effect without injury to the planters or the negroes. If this result ensue, no man will lament the sacrifice which England has made in order to take the lead among nations in doing justice to the race she was once so active in oppressing. We have no doubt that very considerable changes must take place in the economy of West India estates in consequence of this change. When the estates are cultivated by hired labourers there will be the less reason for persevering in the present system, which is found in most other instances so inexpedient, of the proprietor being himself the farmer of a large estate on which he does not reside. We have heard of more than one considerable proprietor who intend to let their estates on terms which may enable persons of experience in West India affairs, who have acquired credit and capital, to cultivate them on their own account, paying rent as English farmers do for the use of the land. In the few instances in which the plan has hitherto been adopted we are informed it has answered well, and that lesses of integrity and activity have not only improved their own fortunes, but have restored long neglected and unproductive estates to a high degree of prosperity. Hitherto the value of the slaves and stock, however, being so high in proportion to that of the land, it has not been easy to find persons of sufficient capital willing to take plantations as lesses, purchasing the slaves and stock, and it has not been safe to let properties so subject to deterioration from mismanagement as the plantations, (including slaves and stock) to persons without capital.—(GLOBE.)

DECEMBER 7.

Yesterday's *Gazette* contains an average state of the Bank Accounts for the three months preceding each monthly date from April, 1832, to December, 1833, by which it appears that on December 4, 1832, the Liabilities were—circulation, £18,077,000; deposits, £10 886,000—total, £28,913,000. Assets: securities, £22,707,000; bullion, £3,415,000—total, £31,122,000. De. 3, 1833 the Liabilities: circulation, £18,659,000; deposits, £12,415,000—total, £31,074,000. Assets: securities, £23,150,000; bullion 10,134,000—total, £33,284,000 Showing an increase in its liabilities in the present year, in circulation and deposits, of £3,031,000, and in its assets, securities and bullion, of £2,734,000. Since April, 1832, to the present time, the circulation monthly, averages rather more than £19,000,000, and the deposits average £12,000,000; the securities £23,000,000, while the bullion has *increased* progressively from £5,000,000, at the beforementioned date, to £10,000,000 at the present period.—(Albion.)

A report is prevalent that the King intends creating three Irish Dukes, and that the following Noblemen are to be raised in the Peerage:—Marquis Wellesley, as Duke of Dublin; the Marquis of Lansdowne, as Duke of Ferry; and Fitzwilliam, as Duke of Rockingham.—(Sun.)

DECEMBER 15.

There is reason to expect a vigorous attempt on the part of Ministers to lessen the patronage and expenses of the army. All this is gall and wormwood to the domineering junta at the Horse Guards; and their wrath has exploded in the newspapers of the party, with unusual vehemence. The fierce hostility of the army to the liberal policy pursued by Ministers abroad, and their deep-rooted hatred to the men who have presumed even to debate the question of reducing their numbers and emoluments at home, are shamelessly, and, as we suspect it will turn out, most impudently, avowed. If Ministers will earnestly set to work to reduce the army and, if necessary, to remodel that portion of it which is not disbanded, the "Nation *will* rally round them to curb the presumption of the armed servants of the people." But the absolute necessity of a large and effectual measure is apparent. The nation will not be satisfied with any thing less; and as the army, through all its ramifications in society, will be enabled to exercise a powerful influence in thwarting any measure of reform, there is little prospect of Ministers being able to do anything worth mentioning, unless they strive to do a great deal. We are certain that it is all-important to keep this in view.—(Spectator.)

"The affairs of the East appear to have at least excited the serious attention of our Government; and our fleet in the Archipelago is to be argmented to fifteen or sixteen vessels of the line. This is for the avowed purpose of awing the Russians; and in this task we may expect the assistance of the French. Their fleet, we understand, will amount to twenty-two or twenty-three ships of war. Such a combined fleet will we suppose, be perfectly adequate for the purpose intended; but we own we should prefer less suspicious allies. Something, however, must be done, if we do not desire that Turkey should be wholly Russian. It is a disagreeable reflection to think that a little common foresight would have sufficed to save us from the dilemma in which we at present find ourselves.—(Standard.)

DECEMBER 17.

It would appear from the *Hampshire Telegraph*, that precautions are now taking to prevent the intended encroachments of the Russian Government. Our provincial contemporary mentions that they may arise from the magnitude of the contemplated expedition from Toulon to the north coast of Africa, but it is ridiculous to suppose that these preparations have been caused by the projected expedition of the French against Constantine. The efforts of the French Government to place their army and navy on a good footing ought to excite no uneasiness in this country, neither could the extension of their power in the north of Africa be productive of injury to this country. So long as the two nations remain united in principle, so long as France and England have common interest in thwarting the ambitious designs of Russia and in opposing the progress of despotism, the increase of power in France must be a source of satisfaction to this country. France and England can never contend against each other, except for their common injury. United, they will consolidate their own independence, and promote the cause of freedom throughout Europe. It is against Russia and her Allies that the vigilance of the British Government must be directed. Lafayette has well observed that there are two categories in Europe which must soon be brought to a solution. The absolute rulers on the Continent have an interest in putting down the independence not only of France but of Great Britain. Against Russia then are the just, although tardy precautions of our Government adopted. We hail the manifestations with joy, because we know, that if the axiom of living in peace, as if you were hourly expecting a war, be ever a true one, it must be so between nations and sovereigns who have no ties of sympathy between them. In proportion as Great Britain and France display their means of resistance, will the tone of Russia be humbled. All the arrogance of the Russian Government is to be attributed to our forbearance. The Emperor of Russia is, indeed, more prepared for war than he would have been if we had spoken out earlier; but he will never be in a condition to dictate to Europe if an end be put to the ridiculous courtesies which Lord Palmerston and the Duke de Broglie have hitherto shown him.—(SUN.)

We find the following article in the *Times*;—"A paper has been printed by order of the House of Commons, which bears an ominous title. The title is as follows:—'A List of the Names of all Persons having Pensions on the Civil Lists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on 30th November, 1830, stating the Date of the Grant and the Amount of each Pension, distinguishing those that have been continued on the Civil List, and those that have been paid from the Consolidated Fund; and also distinguishing those who have ceased to receive their Pensions from the Consolidated Fund, and the Dates when the Payments were discontinued, stating whether by Death or otherwise.' We have looked into this valuable list, which contains, as near as we can conjecture, about 1,100 gentlemen and lady pensioners. Really, on a consideration of the names of these reapers in the wide field of public bounty, one is perplexed by a variety of feelings.—When we see the immense number of females, constituting, we believe, a decided majority of the whole, the first question that occurs is, what service can these privileged regiments have rendered to justify such large draughts upon the means of the people? Then again, when the names of fair plunderers are just at our pen's end, a qualm of delicacy comes between us and our duty, and we dread the reproach which was formerly made of want of decorum towards 'helpless and unoffending' ladies! But, painful as is the task, it must be executed. There is Mrs. Harriet Arbuthnot £1,000, and three more A. A. A.'s, all of the same family, with the several pensions of £150, £100, set down against them. There is an illustrious Duke's and a Lord Lieutenant's sister, with £600 a-year paid to her by the people of England. What service can *she* have rendered the country, any more than the abovementioned Harriet? There is a Dowager Countess Clare, the widow of a deceased Tory Chancellor and termagant politician, with £300 a-year. There is a female Cameron, with £500 a-year; a Dame something with £700; a Rosamond with £300 a Dame Dundas, £800; an Isabella Goddard. £700, a Mary Gwyn, £400; three Ladies of the name of Hamilton, £450; a Lady Hill (who is she?) £500; a Mr. Thomas Knox Holmes!—Holmes £500. Is this a second edition of Harriet? One Dame Lushington, £350; another *Honourable* Dame Lushington, and her children £624; a *Lady* Charlotte Murray' £300; a Catherine Gertrude Robinson, £500; a Dame Sarah Torrens, £624. Is this enough? There are dozens more of them, but we are sickened heartily. What cause can be offered to the people of this country for such a frightful spoliation? This only remains to be said upon the return, barren as it is of every thing but as a record of crime and baseness. We defy Lord Althorp to treat the matter of the Pension List this year as he did the last. In the name of the country *we defy* his Lordship to stifle every thing, to cushion every thing in the nature of a public and a grave inquiry into this disgraceful register." We observe that the Parliamentary Paper quoted by our Contemporary mentions two facts which he has omitted to state namely, two resignations. It is right, therefore, to add, that Jane Georgiana Sheridan (now Seymour) resigned on the 10th October, 1830 (there is probably a mistake in the year), a pension of £57, and that, on July 5, 1831, Caroline Vernon (now Smith) a pension of £83. The Duchess of Newcastle has also resigned a pension of £80; and Eric Mackay, Baron Reay, a pension of 184. We have more pleasure in recording these than in transcribing the long list of those who still receive pensions. We must add, also, that the pension of Arabella Georgia Hastings, of £50, ceased on her marriage. The rest of the pensions, we believe, are much the same as when the lists were published, with comments, two years ago,—(Courier.)

Some few weeks ago, an advertisement appeared in *Galignani* and other Paris journals, which contained the challenge of a Frenchman to play for 25,000 napoleons a-side. The challenge has been accepted by the Proprietors of the Athenæum Club House, in Saint James's-street, Messrs. Bond; and the business was finally arranged on Friday evening, after a good deal of discussion. The French speculators were desirous of playing in private; but Messrs. Bond took exceptions to this on the ground that suspicions might arise as to the *bona fide* character of the transaction, and, therefore, stipulated that the affair should be decided on their own premises, in the presence of a select number of friends on both sides, to be admitted by tickets. To this the "foreigners" at last acceded, with an understanding that they might appear *incog.*—a privilege granted to the friends of Messrs. Bond, if they are equally fastidious. The preliminaries thus adjusted, the whole of the money on both sides was exhibited—a most tempting amount. It was then arranged that the play should commence this evening, each party choosing an umpire, who, if they disagree in the course of the play, are to select a referee, whose judgement is to be final. Great interest is excited among the speculators of all ranks, some of whom in the higher circles, it is understood will, as agreed, attend in masks or other disguise.—(Chronicle.)

DECEMBER 21.

The Consol market, after a very long period of stagnation, has experienced an advance, though to no very material extent. The cause assigned for it is a remarkable one, since it is given out to be the determination of the Bank to lend a sum of £2,000,000 on stock. According to another account, however, this is not to be done with money the property *bona fide* of the Bank of England, but with funds held in deposit belonging to the East India Company, for which corporation the Bank is to act in the affair solely as agent. All the reports agree, however, in stating that such a sum, at present lying idle, is about to be employed for such a purpose. Under the first of the two suppositions, there would be much objection to it on the part of the monied interest generally, as a forced issue of notes, capable of being carried to an unlimited extent—as a proceeding foreign to the principles on which a good bank ought to be conducted—with other reasons of the like nature; but no man at all conversant with the subject believes that it has been resorted to in a direct way by the Bank. Still the question naturally presents itself, why the Bank should become an agent at all in such a matter, and why the same thing could not be done by the East India Company.—(Times.)

Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, who went out to Jamaica, as Commander of the Forces there, during the administration of the Earl of Belmore, and who returned a few months ago for the improvement of his health, has declined returned on the ground that the climate does not agree with him. It was on the resignation of Sir Willoughby, that Major-General Northcott was appointed to succeed him.—(Herald.)

DECEMBER 30.

Lord Napier took leave of the Directors at the East India House on Saturday, preparatory to his leaving England for Canton.—(Albion.)

DECEMBER 31.

The state of the national finances must occupy a prominent place in all addresses by executive magistrates to legislative bodies; but probably it has never been the good fortune of any other people, obliged to mortgage for a time the resources of their posterity, to hear a language like that of President Jackson to the American Congress. Nearly every Government in Europe or America has been under the necessity in times of war or danger to anticipate its income; but we know of no other nation but the Americans who can declare that their funded debt has been entirely redeemed—that their bonds have been cancelled without an act of bankruptcy—and that their annual revenue is free to meet their annual expenditure. The result, no less satisfactory than honourable, should be proclaimed in the face of the civilized world, and should be held out as a bright example to monarchies and republics. The Americans, in 18 years of peace, have relieved themselves from the accumulated burdens of two wars by a steady application of their surplus revenue, to redeem their incumbrances, and have thus given the best proof to those admirers of their republican system who propose the use of a sponge for effacing national obligations. The success of this remarkable experiment has established the truth of some important points, which have often been made the subject of controversy in this country. It has proved, when taken in conjunction with the acknowledged prosperity of the American Union—first, that a nation, though by its increasing wealth it may outgrow the oppressive feeling of its burdens, will proceed faster in the career of improvement if it has no burdens at all; secondly, that if the money of the fundholder is returned to him, he will find a beneficial employment for his capital, however large the sum, in undertakings of trade and industry; and lastly, that by a steady adherence to the principles of public faith and national honour, the entire extinction of a very large debt may be accomplished, and rendered consistent not only with the general welfare, but with the advantage of the state annuitants themselves; for we have heard no complaints among the people of the United States that they are obliged to take back their money which they had lent to Government.—(TIMES.)

In the matter of Messages to the Legislature, we think the advantage on the side of the Americans. The affairs of a people ought not to be concealed from that people The Speech of an American President affords always a tolerably complete view of the domestic affairs and the foreign relations of the people of the United States. In the course of next year the debt will be completely extinguished. Well may the President dilate on this proof of the goodness of the Government. This comes of paying only for necessary services. While the Americans were enjoying the blessings of a Government responsible to themselves, the fruits of the industry of the people of this country were wrung from them to be employed in maintaining corruption, at home and abroad. England has great advantages over the United States. She is equally secure from foreign attack, and possesses greater facilities of communication. But a boroughmongering Government has been ingenious in contriving how to waste her resources, The subject of the Bank will, of course, be one which will be keenly agitated in Congress. But we suspect the President will come off victorious. The idea of having shaken off the British yoke to be subjected to a great money Corporation, will hardly be palatable to the people of the United States—(CHRONICLE.)

The concluding paragraph of the President's Message announces that the American Constitution, which has been so often held up as a model to us of Europe, stands itself in need of a fundamental reform. We have no means of judging of the existence of that necessity to which the President alludes. Where the opportunity of bribing exists to such an extent, and where the disposition to bribe is so active, it is probable that many contrivances will be successively tried, and, we will predict tried in vain, to elude the influence of corruption in all American elections, from the highest to the lowest. Be this as it may, however, we hope that we shall hear no more of the perfection of the American Constitution—no more boasting that the experiment of a Republic has been successfully tried, where, with every advantage under Heaven, peace, population, wealth, the arts, a boundless territory, and a commerce bounded only by their means of embarking in it—the Americans find it necessary to change the very corner-stone of their political system. One word more with regard to what Mr. Sheil would call an eloquent omission in the Message—not a word is said of the nullification, or the Carolina quarrel.—How is this? The Southerns have formally, and by an act of their local legislation, sworn their public functionaries to a local fealty, not merely inconsistent with, but contradictory of, the allegiance due to the Government of the Union. Why was Gen. Jackson silent upon this interesting and important topic?—(STANDARD.)

There is a report that the 15th Hussars is destined for the East Indies, in consequence of its internal disputes; the principal objection to such a measure is the expense of sending out a cavalry regiment. The four cavalry corps now in the East have not nearly completed their period of service.—(Court Journal.)

On Saturday, the *Carnatic* East Indiaman, of 650 tons, was launched from the dock-yard of Messrs. Green, Wigrams, and Greens, Blackwall. Having been, with the customary ceremony, named the *Carnatic*, by Mrs. Colonel Scott, the shores were knocked away, and she glided into the water amidst the cheers of the surrounding company.—(Herald.)

JANUARY 5,

The *Times* has this week busied itself in instigating Government and the nation to a war which would infallibly involve not only all Europe, but Asia, Africa, and America also. A Ministry which should go to war to prevent Russia from taking possession of Turkey, especially when it is too late to save Poland, would deserve to lose their heads; and we trust it would not be long ere they would be reminded of the liability.—(Examiner.)

JANUARY 10.

It is said that the Emperor Nicholas is adopting a subdued tone with respect to his former pretensions towards Turkey, and that it will not be necessary for our vessels of war to proceed up the Mediterranean, while there is a prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences. From the contents of a private letter from St. Petersburgh, there is every reason to believe that the Russian finances are in a very embarrassed state, and have remained so ever since the Emperor failed in his project of raising a new loan in this country, first, through the agency of a great Exchange dealer, and afterwards that of Messrs. Wright and Co., bankers, at the west end of the town. We do not know what the situation of the Autocrat would have been but for the accommodation which he received privately from capitalists, after his loan project had been expelled the Money Market of this country. More dependence is to be placed on his inability to increase his pecuniary resources, in restricting his ambition within certain limits, than perhaps the threats of those Powers who feel jealous of his plans of aggrandisement.—(CHRONICLE.)

There has probably been no quarter of a year in the memory of man in which the loss of shipping has been so great as in the last. For nearly three months we have had perpetual storms, and those not partial in their devastations, but felt along all the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as on both sides of the British channel, and on the shores of the German Ocean. It is not possible to form any very correct estimate of the number of ships lost, or of their value, and it is still more difficult to estimate the value of their cargoes. Many hundred thousands of pounds will however, we fear, be necessary to cover the loss; and whether it falls on the underwriters or owners, the destruction of property is frightful, though far less so than the loss of life with which it has been attended.—(Liverpool Times.)

JANUARY 13.

The expressions, in themselves remarkable, used by M. de Broglie in corroboration of the speech of M. Bignon, appear to have been caught at by a M. Mauguin and other Members of the Liberal Opposition, with an eagerness which might have much embarrassed the regular action of the French Government in its policy towards the East of Europe. M. de Broglie therefore felt himself called upon, the day after, to restrict with more caution than he had at first employed the sense in which the Chamber should be authorised to understand his adhesion to the views of M. Bignon. He declared that his language referred merely to the development of principles relative to the conduct of France *in case* the existing treaties should not be faithfully executed by foreign Powers. If M. de Broglie had stopped there, we think that he

would have acted with quite as much both of discretion and dignity, as by proceeding to hint that the state of things "was in no respect changed by the late treaty between Russia and the Porte." and that "no exclusive rights were conferred by it upon any European Power." Now, if it were true that Russia had derived from that treaty no rights to the exclusion or detriment of other countries which did not exist before, the first clause of M. de Broglie's allegation must, of course, be admitted. But we suppose that the obligations inseparable from office, compelled the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to disguise considerably his own private sense of the real bearings of that alarming contract, because it is a very different thing to leave Turkey a discretionary power of opening or closing the Dardanelles to the armed vessels of all other Powers, as she might herself think fit, and as she has always exercised it—a very different thing, we say, from binding her by a positive engagement to close those straits against two or more great Powers, *at the bidding of any individual Power*, and that Power the one to which she so engaged herself. This is a compact which does essentially" alter the state of things," and which does "confer upon one European Power exclusive rights" which she could not before lay claim to. We respect the integrity of M. de Broglie, and can even find in the necessity under which he found himself of making some (though not a satisfactory) explanation—that is to say, in the hasty energy of his previous remarks upon M. Bignon's speech—a proof and earnest of the depth to which the mind of the whole French Government is penetrated with indignation at the designs of Russia, and with a determination to resist them. The activity of the Holy Alliance and its agents in trying first one topic, then anothe, on which to intimidate France and England separately, or to fill them alternately with suspicious jealousies of each other, and so break up a union which no confederacy of armed despots can venture to resist, is exhibited in a multitude of forms. They plan a partition of Turkey, as they did of Poland, trusting that France and England have gained no experience, that they are blind to their own interests, and to those of all civilized nations, as they were from 1772 to 1792, and no more capable of protecting the weak from spoliation than at those disastrous and disgraceful epochs. The Holy Alliance, we hope and trust, will find itself ere long undeceived.—(TIMES.)

We learn that the Americans now in London who were justly alarmed at the prospect of increased competition in the Canton trade, which was anticipated from the abolition of the Company's monopoly, are chuckling with prodigious glee at our blunders, the full benefit of which they intend to reap. Indeed, it is stated that some American vessels now in London, have been [illegible]ured for the English trade, in order that the [illegible]ations duties imposed by our Orders in [illegible]uncil may be evaded. Fine news this for our [illegible]hipowners! Part of the produce of these absurd imposts is destined, we presume, of furnish the dinner-table of Lord Napier, and the other gentlemen of the factory. It appears from the public accounts that the dinners, under the Company's dominion, cost from £15,000 to £17,000 per annum. What will be the expense of a set-out at which a Lord is to preside, it would be hazardous to conjecture.—(Spectator.)

JANUARY 14.

There are nearly 1,200 sail of merchantmen, damag d by the late storms, lying between the Downs and Portsmouth. Several of them have had their cargoes on board for eleven weeks.—(Sun.)

JANUARY 28,

The *Dublin E. Post* throws out a very appropriate suggestion, that as Mr. O'Connell has made £ 15,000 of "rent" this year, he ought to give his victim, Mr. Barreth, of the *Pilot*, at least 10 per cent, on that amount. This would be only justice, but not at all characteristic of Mr. O'Connell.—(Globe.)

FEBRUARY 4.

The following is the decision of the Court Martial on Captain Wathen, with his Majesty's significant commands relative to Lord Brudenell:—

"The Court having taken into its serious consideration the evidence produced in support of the charges against the prisoner, Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th, or King's Hussars, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, is of opinion, that he is Not Guilty of any of the charges preferred against him: the Court, therefore, honourably acquits him of each and of all the charges. Bearing in mind the whole process and tendency of this trial the Court cannot refrain from animadverting on the peculiar and extraordinary measures which have been resorted to by the prosecutor. Whatever may have been his motives for instituting charges of so serious a nature against Capt Wathen—and they cannot ascribe them solely to a wish to uphold the honour and interests of the army—his conduct has been reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal, without some sure grounds of establishing the facts It appears in the recorded minutes of these proceedings, that a junior officer was listened to, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers examined with the view of finding out from them how in particular instances the officers had executed their respective duties, a practice in every respect most dangerous to the discipline and the subordination of the corps, and highly detrimental to that harmony and good feeling which ought to exist between officers. Another practice has been introduced into the 15th Hussars, which calls imperatively for the notice and animadversion of the Court—the system of having the conversations of officers taken down in the orderly room, without their knowledge; a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honourable feeling of a gentleman, and as being certain to create disunion, and to be most injurious to his Majesty's service."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding of the Court. Although it would appear upon an attentive perusal of the whole of the proceedings, that some parts of the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the Court have thought it their duty to place upon them, yet, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieut-Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars.

The General Commanding in Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th, or King's Hussars, together with the finding of the Court, and his Majesty's commands thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service. JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General. —(Times)

Lord Brudenele is said to be an officer of no experience, who has obtained his present high rank by dint of purchasing his commissions. We do not suppose, therefore, that any individual is to blame for his being placed in such a responsible situation. Lord Brudenell, we have heard, gave as much as £20,000 for his different commissions, and now that he will be obliged to retire, he will not obtain above £4,000; so that the decision which compels him to retire from the service will, in fact, impose a pecuniary malet upon him to the extent of £16,000, which may serve as a warning to those young men who are ambitious of purchasing a post they cannot adequately fill. The whole army will be pleased with the the decision, and will do justice to the Court Martial and the high authority which has sanctioned its views.—(Courier.)

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

"The naval preparations of Russia and France have for some considerable period attracted the notice of political observers in every part of Europe. The French Government has been pushing forward a powerful armament of men-of-war in her southern dock-yards, to be accompanied by 20,000 or 30,000 troops, for the purpose, as it is announced, of invading the African province of Constantina, a dependency of the former Government of Algiers. Perhaps a more pressing service might be discovered a few hundred miles to the eastward of the new French colony. Russia has a fleet in the Euxine, within three short day's sail of Constantinople, consisting of not less than from 22 to 24 ships of the line. Can any one be surprised that the Government of Louis Philip should hasten to be in readiness for all contingencies, or that England should participate in its just apprehension of the manifest designs of Russia? That England does share the feelings of France on that important subject seems plain from the fact, made known by all the newspapers, that our Admiralty have within these few weeks given orders to fit out for immediate service several men-of-war and first-class frigates, in ordinary at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, eight sail of the line, we believe, and four, or five frigates, which, with the *Victory* and two others already in commission at Portsmouth, would constitute a force of 11 sail of the line: and, added to the squadron already in the Archipelago, would compose a fleet of some sixteen or eighteen sail of the line, including half a dozen three-deckers. Any longer indifference on the part of England to the progress of Russian conspiracy and trickery against the magnificent ruins of the Turkish empire, would be an insult to the honour of this great people, a sacrifice of the security of British commerce, and of the freedom of the Mediterranean, as well as a crime against the independence and tranquillity of the European Continent.—We rejoice, therefore, to learn that signs of increased alacrity to meet, or, in other words, to ward off the evil which threatens us, are visible in the preparatory measures of Government.—If the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh shall be satisfied that France and England really "mean what they say" and that they rig out and man a formidable fleet, not for ostentation, but, if unavoidable, for action, it is our belief that the Czar will turn more than once on his pillow before he dares to encounter of such a confederacy.—The safety of the whole world, of law, of liberty, of political society, everywhere, most reflecting men are conscious, must now depend on a hearty union of councils and of efforts by France and England to stem the torrent of barbarian conquest in one quarter of Europe, and to prevent the pressure of military despotism from extending to every other. If some Powers be not aware of that great truth, we suspect that Russia is not one of the ignorant. But M. Pozzo di Borgo may spare his attempts, however dexterous, to sow discord between Great Britain and her partner in this righteous cause. France and England know that they have a common interest, commercial, colonial, military, maritime, moral, against the aggressions of the Northern Despot. They know that by their union all those mighty interests may with ease and certainty be secured, and that to withdraw from each other's standard is to sacrifice them all without redemption. M. Pozzo di Borgo will, therefore, lose his labour.—*Times*, *December* 15.

MORNING HERALD. JANUARY, 31.

We have received the whole of the French Papers of Thursday and the *Gazette de France* and *Massager des Chambres* dated yesterday, together with letters from our Correspondents at Madrid, Bayonne, and Paris.

The attention of all Paris appears to have been absorbed on Thursday last by the fatal duel which took place on Wednesday between General Bugeaud and M. Dulong, both Members of the Chamber of Deputies. It appears, that although the ball of General Bugeaud's pistol entered the forehead, and lodged in the brain of M. Dulong, the unfortunate gentleman survived until half-past six o'clock on Thursday morning.

It is with unaffected regret that we find that an impression prevailed in Paris that the dispute and duel in question were not only with the full cognisance of, but that they had been fomented and reconciliation rendered impossible by, the first Magistrate of the kingdom. M. Dulong was a member of the Opposition. General Bugeaud was, it will be recollected, Governor of the Citadel of Blaye during the latter portion of the imprisonment of the Duchess of Berry, and commands at present a brigade of the Garrison of Paris. His conduct throughout the lamentable affair with Mr. Dulong is, by men of all parties in the French capital, considered blameless. The shot by which his adversary was wounded he fired at a distance of 36 paces, and we are assured, at random. His principal second on the occasion was General Rumigny, Aide-de-Camp of the King.

The intelligence received from Madrid comes down to the 19th ult. inclusive. At that date the Spanish capital was quiet. The manifesto of the new Minister had not yet appeared, atthough the Cabinet had had frequent meetings on the subject. All the household officers of the Queen Regent had been dismissed. Simo, the Secretary-General of Police, had also been removed. M. Recacho had superseded M. de Latraye in the Ministry of Police. It was believed that M. Moscoso would succeed M. Burgos in the Department of the Interior. Count Toreno was spoken of for the Embassy at Paris.

Zabala was, on the 22d ult., still menacing Bilboa. The insurgnts were continuing to increase in force and daring in the Basque provinces.

Our accounts from Vienna bear date the 20th ult. All was peace there. The conference was scarcely thought of amid the pleasures of the Carnival.

The vast capabilities of our Canadian colonies cannot be better exemplified than by the amazing public improvements in contemplation there, and in actual operation at this present time. The projection of such noble schemes as the cutting of the Welland Canal, the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence in the upper province, and the opening of a water-communication between Quebec and the River St. Francis in the lower province, do credit to the minds and hearts of Sir John Colbourne and Lord Aylmer; and from the reports which have been laid before their Excellencies as to the practicability and the future utility of these vast undertakings, there cannot be much doubt of their success. These improvements undoubtedly will enable the settlers to bring their produce to market at an easy rate of transport, and also cause an equal stimulus to trade. We, therefore, hope that our Colonial Department will encourage the progress of plans that will create a great demand for labour, and in the end promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—January 7th.

M. BIGNON ascended the tribune, and read discourse to the following effect. He took as the subject of his observations the paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16,—all relating to the foreign relations of the country. With regard to the four first, he said they appeared to him to offer no ground for a serious discussion, and he felt convinced that with regard to what was said of Spain and Portugual that the Chamber would find its wishes fulfilled by the expression of the solicitude which France felt for those two nations, to whose happiness she was attached by her interests and her sympathies. With regard to paragraph 15 concerning the East, he said that he did not think it would be prudent to adopt the too generous, and for that reason unsafe policy, that had been pointed out by M. de La Martine.—It would be unwise in any one Government to attempt to follow such a path without the certainty of being followed in it by the other Powers. Upon paragraph 16, M. Bignon expressed himself most explicitly, and in greater detail. In this paragraph it is said that "France, as one of the parties to the great European contracts, cannot recognize in any Power the right of destroying or altering, without her consent, that which had been created or fixed with her assent." As to this paragraph, M. Bigon said, that "he did not hesitate to declare, that it was principally Poland the Commission had in view when they penned this passage."—M. Bignon here reminded the Chamber of the language held in the English Parliament, by Lord Palmerston, on occasion of the address moved by Mr. Fergusson:—"We have done more (said the English Minister) than the motion asks, for; for not only have we refused to sanction the domination established in Poland by the Russian Government, but we have even frequently protested against the injustice of the measures which Russia had not the right to take."—As to the French cabinet (continued M. Bignon) it has declared itself less openly, no doubt, than I could desire, but however in a sufficiently explicit manner when, in the *Moniteur*, it made known its disapprobation of the sentiments and principles of an article in the *Gazette de Petersbourg*, which atempted to refute with great acrimony the declaration of the English Minister.—The purport of the passage in the *Moniteur* was that all the Governments which signed the stipulations of 1815, considered themselves as invested with the right of examining if these stipulations are constantly and strictly observed And if a case should happen in which there was reason to suppose that these stipulations had been disregarded directly or indirectly, the French Government declared that it would demand an explanation upon that point from the Russian Cabinet; and, on receiving its answer, judge what policy it would be most fitting to adopt. It thus follows, continued M. Bignon, that after these declarations of the English and French Governments, the present states of Poland is nothing more than a material fact, bearing no sanction of international law, and not recognised by either England or France. If Poland be subdued, oppressed, and crushed, it is in contempt of treaties, of which the Cabinets of London and Paris are guarantees. The possession of Poland as a Russian province enters not into the circle of European right. The day that the Poles shall break their chains, or the day that other nations may emancipate them, on that day alone will it be that right shall resume its empire.—(Movement.) From Poland, the Hon. Deputy passed to Russia, and spoke of the distrust which the governments of that country ought to fill all Europe with, in regard to Turkey. Upon this subject he mentioned the following fact, which, he added, had never before been made public. In 1808, immediately before the interview at Erfurth at that period, when the ambition of the two Emperors Napoleon and Alexander was discussed between them, with the greatest frankness Alexander expressed the most inordinate eagerness for a partition of the whole Ottoman empire, whilst Napoleon's efforts were directed to prevent that partition. In order to tempt the French Emperor the most enormous concessions were offered him. Spain and Italy were abandoned to him. The ascendancy he exercised over Germany was acknowledged as an acquired right; he was allowed to appropriate to himself, if he wished it, Bosnia, Albania, and the Morea; and it was even proposed to aid him with troops for the purpose—but in return Alexander required that in the lot of Russia should be included Constantinople and the Straits of the Dardanelles. But though at the time the Emperor Napoleon was occupied with the war in Spain, and valuable as the alliance of Russia was to him at that crisis, yet the demand appeared so exorbitant to him, that he refused to accede to it under any conditions. "Gentlemen (added M. Bignon), I should be well pleased that it was in the power of the Ministers to tell us that our fears are groundless—that with regard to Turkey, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is nothing more than a generous friend, a magnanimous protector—that in Germany, Austria and Prussia have no wish to increase their direct influence over the Secondary States, nor encroach upon the rights of the people—that in Italy Austria has no intention of perpetuating her domination *de facto*. These assurances Ministers stilldo not give us, because they have too much candour and good faith too much forethought to feel satisfied with the security of a day, without looking towards what the morrow portends. Certainly (continued M. Bignon) it is not we who have been so outrageously oppressed by the Treaties of 1815, that we should desire the continuance of them; but when we submit to all their rigorous consequences—when, through a love of peace, perhaps a little too inordinate, we are willing to drain the cup of humiliation slowly and to the dregs—the least that remains for us to do is to require that those other Powers, enriched by our spoils, should confine themselves within the vast limits which they apportioned to themselves. When it cannot be denied that danger is imminently hovering over Turkey—when it exists, or may exist, for Italy and Germany—would it not be the height of imprudence to shut our eyes? It is right that the Government should be made acquainted with the opinion of the Chamber. The Government may always reckon upon the country both will be always ready to offer, to the fullest extent of their power and energy, whatever aid my be required of them."—(Numerous marks of approbation.)

The MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS—"Gentlemen," he said, "I do not come to reply to the Hon. Deputy who has just quitted this tribune, but I come for the purpose of thanking him, and also the Commission by whom the Address has been prepared—an Address, every paragraph and every thing that has been said by M. Bignon, and we feel grateful for the praise he has bestowed upon several acts of our Administration. Amongst the ideas put forward in the course of his speech there are some which we shall endeavour to realise, should occasion present itself." (Hear, hear; very well.) The Hon. Minister in continuation said, "I shall beg leave to limit myself to these few words at present, and reserve any thing further I have to say upon the subject of our Foreign Relations until after I shall have head the objections, or attacks that may be made upon the Foreign Department of the Government, in the sequel of this discussion."

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

A month has now elapsed since the close of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the address. During that month a great number of projects of law on different interests have been brought into the Chamber, and no small number of days have passed without any sitting being held by the Chamber. From this it is evident that time has not been wanting to introduce the proposition for a revision of the Customs' tariff, so strongly recommended in the speech from the throne to the Legislature, and to which the two Chambers in their respective addresses promised to devote their attention as soon as possible.

The Chambers, however, appear in no haste to fulfil their engagements, nor do the Ministers seem very greatly inclined to urge them to that duty. The fact is that there is at this moment greater difference of opinion than ever, both in the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies, on the important subject of the tariff. Three Ministers, the Duke de Broglie, M. d'Argout, and M. Guizot, are, it is understood, in favour of a revision which may admit of commercial relations with Great Britain on a footing of mutual reciprocity. Some of the other Ministers are for the continuance of prohibitive duties, while one or two desire a modification, but are afraid to propose any to the Chamber of Deputies, the general feeling there appearing to be at present such as to make the experiment a hazardous one for the safety of the measure itself and the credit of the Ministers.

A great number of members of the Chamber are certainly decidedly averse to any reduction of the present prohibitive duties. They have either an interest of their own or of their constituents to defend in opposing any project to that effect. Other members, not having a personal interest in the matter, and who would at any other time have voted in favour of a reciprocity system, have felt some embarrassment as to what they ought to do when the subject comes before them in the Chamber, during the present session. They do not know how far the interests of the majority of their constituents might be affected by the contemplated measure, and as they will have to appear before them after this session, which his the last of the present Chamber they have, in order to save the risk of giving an unsatisfactory vote, taken the resolution not to vote at all.

You see, then, that with the present Chamber of Deputies there is little a chance that the negotiations so long pending between the Governments of England and France will come to a satisfactory conclusion. The *Journal des Debats* published an exceedingly foolish article upon the subject a few days ago, which shows how French would-be statesmen always contrive to misunderstand the true commercial interests of the country. That paper was till lately a strong advocate for the reciprocity system. It has now become suddenly and decidedly inimical to it. But as the merchants of Bordeaux have shown to the Chamber of Deputies that a steam-vessel of 150 horse power is worked at an expense of 70,000f. a year more when French coal is burnt than if it could be supplied from England, that paper very conveniently disposes of the subject by allowing that a reduction of the duty on coals might be made for those imported only for the use of the maritime towns! Thus the facilities of transport by internal navigation, and the great benefits to be diffused by it throughout the country, are to be withheld, in order that a few proprietors of French mines may have the exclusive advantage of realizing large profits by the sale of their coals.

This same article of the *Journal des Debats*, unaccountable and absurd as it is, is nevertheless of unfavourable omen to the project which the Chambers are to be called upon, sooner or later, to consider. If the result leave the question as it stands

at present, there can be no alternative left for England but to adopt the most restrictive duties herself with regard to the productions of France. Duties amounting to a total prohibition, even on French wines, will then become advisable. The French wines are not, after all, so exclusive an article as to be of first-rate importance to the people of England generally. If I am not mistaken, the consumption of French wines in England has not much increased since the reduction of the duty there. The comparatively few who are decidedly partial to them are mostly men who can afford to pay 15s. a gallon duty just as well as 5s. 6d. Their taste may then continue to be gratified, but the commercial interests of France would suffer most materially if the duty were to be raised to 15s. Then, as to the other amateurs of wines similar to the French, they might, if they chose, find a most admirable substitute in the immense varieties of rich and excellent wine grown in the Archipelago. The wines of Smyrna, Tenedos, the Dardanelles, Enos, Adrianople, Santorin, Thessaly, and Greece, though pretty much of the same descriptions as the wines of France, are infinitely superior in quality, body, and flavour, and have no acidity in their composition. They are the cheapest wines in the world, and though now excellent, are susceptible of very great improvement. Why, then, having such a resource at command, are the English people to remain dependent on the French for the supply of wine, in return for which the monopolists of France will not suffer them to send any of their own productions? Depend upon it, a high prohibitivel duty on French wines in England would soon raise such a general outcry in France as to bring the monopolists, and those who legislate for their interests alone, to their senses in a very short time. Already the disposition manifested by the Chamber gives occasion to a great deal of discontent. The whole body of consumers in France, who are, of course, the great majority, call for a change of the prohibitive system; the commercial towns heartily join them in the call. If the Legislature and the Government choose to let matters remain as they have, unfortunately for the general interests of this country, been till now, it must be at their own risk and responsibility. The people of France do justice to the sincerity of the dispositions manifested by England for an interchange of commercial relations of equal benefit to the two countries. The press in France, with but few exceptions, does the same, and throws the whole blame of unwillingness on the members of the French Legislature and of the Administration. Any measures of retaliation taken by England, should the negotiations still pending ultimately fail, would therefore be generally looked upon in this country as the very natura and necessary consequence of that failure.

We have no news from Spain to-day of any importance, excepting a report spread on the authority of a Bordeaux paper that the Cortes have been convoked. It is very generally believed here that M. de Rayneval is to be recalled, and to be succeeded in the embassy of Madrid by the Duke De Cazes. Z.

SPAIN.

The inhabitants of this city, for reasons explained in my last, are Constitutionalists. They consider Quesada's manifest to the Queen as a *chef d'œuvre*, and the Captain-General of Catalonia (Llauder), the greatest man of the present times. They already imagine the meeting of the Cortes proclaimed, and are preparing for the dissolution of the privileges of the Biscayan provinces. The merchants of Santander have substantial reasons for desiring a change in the present order of things. They are sworn enemies to the smugglers of Bilboa, the honourable appellation of a Biscayan shipowner, and, as loyal subjects, they labour for the financial resources of the country. A merchant of high respectability laid before me a sort of debtor and creditor account of all his grievances. "Is it not infamous," said he "that stockfish from Newfoundland should pay nearly a quintal duty on entering this port, when in Bilboa it is admitted free? Against this injustice we would even be willing to contend; but," and here my informant's countenance betrayed all the inward feelings of a disappointed speculator," not content, continued he, "with getting their fish duty-free, they smuggle it into the unpriviledged provinces, and thus destroy our commerce in this commodity altogether. This is the sole port which ought to supply Old Castile and Asturians, whilst Bilboa can only command the Biscayan provinces, about one-third the extent of territory, and yet we have more than sufficient, with 28,000 quintals. of fish annually—whilst Bilboa imports 120,000 quintals. But we have another grievance, and one more serious. The Bilboa merchants can import sugar from any part of Europe duty-free, whereas we are compelled to import only from Spanish America, at a heavy duty. No, Sir, this state of things cannot and ought not, to last. A Constitution will remedy the evil, and place commerce on an equitable footing." I asked the merchant whether Biscay did not enjoy her privileges from existing and acknowledged charters? He answered—"Certainly; but," added he, "charters are not respected in Spain otherwise Santander possesses one of the highest importance." He then told me that in the 17th century, some English merchants entered into a treaty with the Spanish Government, wherein, in consideration of trading to the port of Santander, all English merchants were for ever to enjoy the exclusive privilege of importing goods of all descriptions duty-free, and yet in the present day notwithstanding this charter, an English vessel, with English goods was compelled to pay the same duties as a French or American. "Thus much," continued he, "for charters—that of Biscay stands on no firmer footing than that of Santander. To reconcile these conflicting interests," he concluded, "will be no easy task; and I feel certain a general convulsion, wherein all charters are destroyed and Spain regenerated, is the only method of remedying the evil. I am aware of the danger of the experiment. To act otherwise would be impolitic; either the present system must be persevered in, or a new kingdom founded on the ruins of the old." The merchant had much justice on his side, yet he shuddered at the remedy he proposed, and, if put to the test, would consent rather to put up with the evils he knew to the evils he had yet to learn. The charters of the Spanish provinces are, perhaps, the chief causes for the agitated state of the nation; they separate the interests of the population, and render each province a distinct kingdom, having different wants, manners and customs jealous of each other, and rejecting any proposed plan for the benefit of the general community. In the meeting of the Cortes by *Estamentos*, their charter rule caused much discussion. Old Castile claims to send members to the three different Legislative bodies, the Nobles, Clergy, and Commons, from no less than 18 different places, while Galicia is considered only as a city, and sends one Member. Other provinces stand in a similar position, and unless some salutary law be proposed previous to the election, great dissatisfaction will be manifested throughout the kingdom.

We hear nothing of the Carlist movements here, near Bilboa they are still in force, and continue to intercept the high roads.

The Nimrod is gone to Corunna, and from thence to Oporto and Lisbon.

SAINT SEBASTIAN, JAN. 25.
(Head Quarters of General Butron.)

Great changes have taken place since I quitted this fortress. Zea Bermudez is out of office, and Martinez de la Rosa is Prime Minister. Gen. Castagnon is no longer Captain-General of Guipuzcoa; he is replaced by General Butron El Pastor has been made a General; and it is reported this day that Valdez is appointed Viceroy of Navarre, ex Sarsfield. Quesada takes the command of the Army of the North, ex Valdez. All these movements are of the highest importance, and tend to strengthen the Constitutional party. Martinez de le Rosa, who is now about 44 or 45 years of age, commenced his political career as a Member of the Cortes, held at Cadiz, in 1812. From his then known abilities, he was permitted to take his seat at 23 years of age—the law being 25. At the return of Ferdinand, in 1814, he was secured, placed in confinement, and suffered all the horrors of a prison until the proclamation of the Constitution in 1820. During the reign of the Constitution he was First Member of the Legislature, and then Minister for Foreign Affairs, occupying the portefueille, which he threw up when the Guards attacked Madrid, on the 7th of July, 1822. He then emigrated, and returned to Spain about 18 months since. Martinez de la Rosa is a moderate Liberal. He is very popular, and much is expected from his Ministry. General Castagnon, who will shortly leave this place to take his command in Old Castile, reluctantly quits Guipuzcoa. He considers that the appointment is an honourable retreat, casting imputation on his character as a General, and energy as a Captain-General. I am told he intends proceeding to Madrid, in order to lay his complaints before the new Minister. He will be accompanied by a host of emigrants, eager for military commissions. General Butron lived an emigrant for several years in Somers-town, and returned to Spain after the last amnesty. He is a moderate Liberal, a good soldier, gentlemanly habits, and well calculated to calm the disturbance of Guipuzcoa.

The Carlists have now again possession of the high road from the French frontier (Irun) to Tolosa. At the different villages within a league from Saint Sebastian they have levied contributions, and rations were ordered last night at Hernani for 600 men. To prevent them remaining at this place, a small detachment of infautry and cavalry left this fortress yesterday afternoon; the result of the expedition is not yet known. There is little doubt that the Carlists at the present hour are as strong, if not stronger, than they have ever been; and that the success of the Constitutionalists would greatly increase their number. It would cause the priests to enter with greater spirit into the struggle—their existence is at stake—Martinez de la Rosa is their sworn enemy, and the maintenance of their power is identified with the cause of Don Carlos.

El Pastor is at Bergara.—*Morning Herald, Feb* 1.

FRANCE.

The importance of the declarations, made in the name of the Chamber of Deputies, and favourably received by the French Ministry, must be obvious to every one. We do not entertain a doubt that the proceedings in France, backed as they will be by what must take place in the British Parliament about to re-assemble, will be productive of the most beneficial effects. The Governments of France and England not only have with them the hearts of their own people but they speak to the hearts of all the inhabitants of *civilized* Europe. This the Governments of Russia, Austria, and Prussia well know, and they will not rashly embark on a course in opposition to the two Powers which are confessedly at the head of European civilisation. The first movement of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, would be the watch-word for general insurrection in Italy, Poland, and a large portion of Germany. Of this no Government is more aware than Austria. The great and flagrant departure from international law in Europe, began by Russia extending her protection to Poland. The troubles of the country, then, but too much favoured the projects of Russia, as the distracted state of Turkey now does. In 1772 the first partition took place. England, at that time, had her whole attention directed to her colonies; and the Government of France was then feeble, and without influence in Europe. The other partitions took place when France, occupied with her own revolution, was, as Burke said, blotted out of the map of Europe. But at present France and England are fully alive to the importance of opposing the ambitious designs of Russia; and the three Powers are too well aware of the ability of France and England, backed by the moral force of Europe, to give effect to their views, to dare to move in defiance of them. We are by no means, therefore, under any apprehension that peace will be interrupted. It has long been the policy of Russia to produce an impression throughout Europe that she is irresistible. But the Turkish campaign, and the miserable attempts in Poland, sufficiently prove that, for aggressive purposes, Russia is not a first-rate Power. The two other Powers, are too much hampered to think of kindling a general war, in which they might be worse than they are now, but could not be better. Austria can hardly agree with Russia as to the division of Turkey; and however anxious we may believe Austria to be to retain the Italians in subjection, she must know that that object is more dependent on the good will of France than that of Russia. France and England are strong, because the peaceably disposed people of Europe must see that they can have no sinister objects in view. They wish nothing from Turkey, they have no claims to enforce on Italy, and, in claiming the performance of treaties for the oppressed Poles, they seek not to wrest anything from Russia or from Prussia for themselves. They are strong, not only in themselves, but in the goodness of their cause. This the three other Powers are well aware of; and they will not provoke the hostility of France and England at a time when they are unable to encounter it. Russia must always be desirous of securing the passage into the Mediterranean. Whether it will be possible to raise up a stable power in Constantinople to oppose her, is a point involved in difficulty; but she never can occupy Constantinople if England and France prove true to European civilisation and to themselves.—(*Chronicle, January* 11.)

The speech of M. Bignon has excited a degree of attention to be accounted for only by the position of the speaker, and the circumstance that the Foreign Minister of the *juste milieu* lent, or seemed to lend, it the weight of his official sanction, and to be accounted for, somewhat imperfectly, even by these extrinsic considerations. It has seldom been our lot to hear or read a speech more replete with verbiage and nonsense, or presenting evidence more distinct and conclusive that the speaker was insincere in much of what he said, and was only emboldened to say it by the conviction that he had an audience as insincere as himself. What can be imagined more ridiculous than a French Statesman, or a Statesman of any other country, referring to the debate on Poland in the British House of Commons, which Mr. Fergusson's motion produced, and referring particularly to the empty speech of Lord Palmerston upon that occasion, after the debate and the speech had fulfilled in England the single purpose for which they were got up—that of amusing for a day the coffee-house and tap-room politicians of Great Britain, and had long been totally forgotten? Who, at this moment, believes that either the debate of our wise and grave Senators, or the speech of our Foreign Secretary, were intended for any thing but display? It was a mere phantasmagoria; and M. Bignon and the Foreign Minister of the *juste milieu* have presented to France, as the most solid of their materials, the shadow of a shade. Russia will understand this shallow *fanfarannade* if France does not. It amounts, indeed, to a proof that the French Ministers resemble Lord Palmerston in their disposition to talk flimsy and flashy flippancies and do nothing. Lord Palmerston had refused to sanction and had protested against the conduct of Russia towards Poland; but Poland is still what she was, without an effort having been made on her behalf. Russia still disposes of the fate of Poland, without regarding the flimsy and flashy flippancies of Lord Palmerston any more than she will regard those of M. Bignon and the Foreign Minister of France. The Governments of England and France are still polluted by the disgrace of having first instigated Poland to rebellion and then ignominiously deserted her. The debate on Mr. Fergusson's motion made England the laughing-stock of Europe; and M. Bignon and the Foreign Minister of France have now generously determined that England shall not be laughed at alone.—The Emperor of Russia can well afford to treat such Statesmen with contempt. He and his subjects know that their appeal to the Treaties of 1815, for the settlement of Europe, is merely ridiculous, after they have themselves cancelled those Treaties by their conduct towards the King of Holland. They know that the new position of the West of Europe has created new rights and new necessities for the North and the East. They know that all the Liberals of Western Europe, in and out of office, affected to consider the Polish struggle as a national war, and that, if it were a national war, former Treaties were merged in the newly-acquired rights of the conqueror. But, what is of much greater practical importance, they know that the Liberal Statesmen of England and France are capable of urging a nation like Poland to its ruin, for the advancement of their own schemes, but utterly incapable of any generous or disinterested effort for its preservation. Several of the most effective parts of M. Bignon's speech, in relation to Russia, would be still more effective had they been applied to France and Great Britain. Let us, for instance, parody a single passage, substituting Belgium for Poland:—"It then follows that after the unrepealed Treaties of 1815, the present state of Belgium is nothing more than a material fact, bearing no sanction of international law, and not recognised by that Power which holds the solemn guarantees of all the principal European States. If Belgium be wrested from Holland, it is so in contempt of Treaties of which the Cabinets of London and Paris are guarantees. The possession of Belgium as a French dependency enters not into the circle of European rights. The day that the Belgians shall break their chains, or the day that other nations shall emancipate them from their dependence upon France, on that day alone will it be that right shall resume its empire."—From Poland M. Bignon passed to Turkey, and under this head he took occasion to reveal the secret of a proposal made to Napoleon in 1808, by the late Emperor Alexander, for the entire partition of the Turkish Empire, Constantinople and the Dardanelles being the share of the spoil which the Emperor contemplated as his own. Hence the French orator, under the sanction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, inferred that Russia is systematically ambitious, encroaching, and rapacious. We complain not of the inference. It seems natural and just, and we will take it to be both, at least until Russia shall have been heard. But what was M. Bignon's object in noticing the fact, and drawing the inference? Was it to expose the systematic rapacity of Russia merely? If so, the French orator pursued his object with a very unceremonious disregard to the feelings of Lord Palmerston, of whose spirited talk against Russia he pretends to be so much enamoured. Lord Palmerston and Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Holland, and some other members of Mr. Canning's Cabinet and of the present, will be inclined to wish that M. Bignon had been somewhat less eager in the pursuit of his immediate object. Of the fact he states they ought not to have been wholly ignorant—of the inference he deduces they ought not to have been wholly incapable—at the moment when, for the sake of a little transitory popularity with the lowest and most ignorant classes of the people, they entered into a league which bound Great Britain to assist Russia in crippling the resources and annihilating the independent power of Turkey. The Liberals of France and England, who applauded with one joint acclaim the Treaty of London, and rejoiced with such exuberant delight in the consequences it immediately produced, are welcome to share with Lord Palmerston, Lord Landdowne, Lord Holland, and the rest of our Whig Ministers, who are responsible for that transaction, all the satisfaction which the disclosure and the inference of M. Bignon are so admirably calculated to afford them.—*Post, January* 11.

THE LANDERS.

The following particulars relative to Mr. Lander, the traveller, will be found interesting. He was, as has been before mentioned at Atta, or Atalc, on 21st July; and, we rejoice to say, in vigorous health. He was making preparations to ascend the river in the *Alburka*. In a letter to his brother of the date stated, he says:—"You know that when we were here together, Abucco, chief of Damuggoo, had been at variance for several years with his brother, the ruler of Atta. On arriving at the former place from the coast, I was sorry to find the brothers, with their respective subjects, still engaged in that petty but obstinate and fercious warfare which had distinguished the quarrel at its commencement. Determined, if possible, to effect a reconciliation between them, I prevailed on our old friend Abucco to accompany me to Atta, promising to introduce him to his brother, and pledging my life for his safety. The meeting took place on 22d November, and a highly interesting one it was, I assure you. Our party, preceded by Jowdie and a few drummers, were introduced into a large square enclosure. The chief, seated on a kind of throne, was surrounded by all his mallams, and a multitude of his attendants. His wives were seated under a verandah, from which were suspended several handsome Turkey carpets, which served them for a screen. Abucco instinctively drew back as he approached the throne, but, taking him by the hand, I led, or rather pulled, him towards his brother. At this moment his confidence seemed to have forsaken him entirely; his head hung down on his breast, and I could feel him tremble violently. Whilst I was displaying my presents to the chief of Atta, I perceived him several times bestow a hasty and displeased look on his brother, who had disengaged himself from my hand, and was sitting on the ground. Though seven years had elapsed since their last meeting, neither of the rulers uttered a word. The curiosity of the chief of Atta having in some measure been gratified, I immediately introduced his brother to his notice, by paying him a high compliment, which Abucco had certainly deserved. I then expressed the regret I felt on witnessing the had effects of the misunderstanding which had existed between them for so many years; insisted on the necessity of brothers living together in harmony; and said, I was determined not to quit the spot until I had established a perfect reconciliation between them. The chief was extremely disconcerted, but he made no reply. I then desired Abucco to rise, and leading him to his brother, I took the right hand of each, and pressing both hands together, made them shake hands heartily, observing,—'You are now friends, and may God keep you so.' The brothers were deeply affected, and neither of them could utter a syllable for several seconds afterwards. Every countenance beamed with delight at the happy termination of the interview, and the multitude gave vent to their feelings in a loud, long, and general shout. For my part, I need not say, I cannot tell the heartfelt gratification I felt at that moment. But this is not the most important good that I have been the humble means of effecting at this place. From time immemorial, it has been a custom with the rulers of Atta to sacrifice human beings on rejoicing days, and on all public occasions. At the interview which I have just described to you, two poor creatures were brought before us to be slain, in order that their blood might be sprinkled about the yard. I shuddered at the proposal, and begged with earnestness that nothing of the kind might be done. I assured the chief, he would one day have to give an account to God of every life he might wantonly destroy; and also made him sensible, that though after death his body would moulder into dust, his soul would live for ever, and that it would be happy or miserable in proportion to the good or bad actions he had performed, or might yet perform in this world. The chief was evidently much affected at my words, and desired his followers to unbind the intended victims, and remove them from the yard. He then made a solemn promise to put an end to the custom of sacrificing human beings. As soon as this declaration was made known to the mallams, and the crowd of attendants in the yard, they all held up their hands in token of approbation, and shouted for joy. It is now seven or eight months since this promise was made, and I am happy to say it has been religiously kept."—*Courier, January* 11.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

LONDON, 15th January, 1834.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company do hereby give notice,

That it is their intention to keep open their Treasury in London for the receipt of Cash in exchange for Bills upon the Government of Bengal, payable at sixty days' sight, and at such rate of Exchange as shall from time to time be notified by Public Advertisement, and that the rate at which such Bills may be obtained until further notice is 1s. 11d. the Sicca Rupee.

Bills for even sums of not less than £100 may be obtained upon application to the Accountant-General in this House, who will furnish the parties applying with authority to pay their money to the Company's Treasurer, from whom they will receive a certificate entitling them to demand a Bill from the Company's Secretary.

Printed forms for the above purposes will be delivered to the parties in this House.

PETER AUBER, *Secretary.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 22 --- 5th Foot: Cadet F. Pyner, from Roy. Mil. Coll to be Ens. without pur. v. Beamish, app. to 19th F ---9th : Lieut. W. H. Hill to be Capt. without pur. v. Evans, dec.; Ens F. Lushington, to be Lieut. v Hill; E E F. Hartman to be Ens. v. Lushington ---19th: Ens. S G Beamish, from 5th F. to be Ens. without pur ---45th: Capt F. O. Montgomery, from h p. unat. to be Capt. v. F. C. Ebhart, who ex. rec. diff ---61st: Lieut J R. Lamert, from 70th F to be Lieut. v. Irving, who ex.---66th; Lieut. G. Maxwell, from 2d West India Reg to be Lieut. v. F. Taylor, who ret. on h. p 46th F.—70th Lieut. E Irvin, from 61st F. to be Lieut. v. Lamert, who ex.—74th: Lieut. F. J. T. Hutchinson to be Adj. v. A. Ansell, prom.— 76th: L M. Jones, to be Ens. by pur. v. Murrey, who ret.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 29.—1st Guards: Ens. and Lieut. J. H. Hudson, to be Lieut. and Capt. by pur. v. Lord J. D. M. D. Scott, who ret.; J. H. Purves, to be Ens. and Lieut. by pur. v. Hudson.

9th Foot: Lieut. G. Collier, 75th, to be Lieut. v. Minto, app. to 61th F.—10th: Capt. J. K. Jauncey 69th, to be Capt v. Hon H. Howard, who ret. on h. p. rec. diff.; Ens J. G. Paley, to be Lieut. by pur. v Drummond, ret; W. L. Elmslie, to be Ens. by pur. v. Paley. —16th: Lieut. A. Kennedy, h. p. 78th, to be Lieut. v. Mundy, app. to 23d.—23d: Lieut. F. W. Mundy, 16th, to be Lieut. v. Losh, cashiered.—61th: Lieut. J. Minto, 9th, to be Lieut v. F. Garnier, who ret. h. p. Royal Staff Corps.—68th: W. Cross, to be Ens. by pur. v Roe, ret.—69th: Capt. E. T. Coke, h. p Unat., to be Capt. paying diff. v. Jauncey, app. to 10th F.—75th: Lieut. W. Jackson h. p. Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. v. Collier, app. to 9th F.—78th: Ens H. Hamilton, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Montgomery, prom.; W. D. Baird, to be Ens. by pur. v. Hamilton.—90th: Lieut. T. Gleeson, to be Capt without pur. v. Howard, dec.; Ens. P. P. Gallwey, to be Lieut. v. Gleeson; Ens. J. Davis, h. p. 40th F., to be Ens. v. Gallwey.—91st: Lieut. W. M'Inroy, to be Capt. by pur. v. Crofton, ret.; Ens. and Adj. A. Campbell, to be Lieut by pur. v M'Inroy; M. Maclaine, to be Ens. by pur. v. Campbell.—98th: Lieut W. Edie, to be Capt. by pur. v. Kent, ret; Ens. R. P. Wallis, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Edie; J. C. A. Dunbar, to be Ens. by pur v. Wallis.]

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 24—Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. A. G. Fullerton, to be Captain by pur. v. G. S. Hill, app. to 28th F.; and Cor. G. H. Ackers, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Fullerton.

1st Dragoons Guards: Cor. H. D. Sands, to be Lt. by pur. v. Tod, who ret.; and Viscount Amiens, to be Cor. by pur. v. Sands.—4th: Lieut. C. R. Archer, to be Adj. v. Mayow, who res. Adj. only.

9th. Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Clerk, from 33d F., to be Lieut. v. Coghlan, who exc.

3d Foot: Ens. R. N. Magrath, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Eustace, who ret; and A J. Cameron, to be Ens. by pur. v. Magrath.—4th: C. Kennedy, to be Ens. by pur. v. Elton, who ret.—16th: Ens. W. R. L. Molony, to be Ens. by pur. v. Bennett.—28th: Capt. C. S. Hill, from Royal Horse Guards, to be Capt. v. Carruthers, who ret.—34th: Lieut. C. T. Vandeleur, to be Capt. by pur. v. Bayly, who ret.; Ens. P. Hamond, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Vandeleur; and H. J. Hutton, to be Ens. by pur. v. Hamond.—58th: Gen. F. Maitland, from Ceylon Regiment, to be Col. v. Lieut.-Gen. Sir K. Douglas, dec.—66th: Ens. C. E. Michel, to be Lieut. without pur. v. Carr, dec.; and Cor. L. Molony, from h. p. 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Ens. v. Michel.—83d: Lieut. R. Coghlan, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. v. Clerk, who ex.—89th: Capt W. Pearse, to be Maj. by pur. v. Damer, who ret. Lieut. M. Pole, to be Capt. by pur. v. Pearse; Ens R. J. F. Miles to be Lieut. by pur. v Pole; and P. C. Need, to be Ens. by pur. v. Miles.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 27.—3d Dragoon Guards: Ens. W. O'Malley, from 97th F. to be Cor. by pur. v. Shelley, who ret.

4th Light Dragoons: Cor. W. B. Hinde to be Lieut. by pur. v. Villiers, who ret.; H. W. Knight to be Cor. by pur. v. Hinde—14th: Capt. E. Harvey, from h. p. Unat. to be Capt. v. A. Congreve, who ex. rec. diff.

1st Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. F. Loftus to be Capt. and Lieut. Col. by pur. v. Gunthorpe, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. P. A. E. Freke to be Lieut. and Capt. by pur. v. Loftus; E. Goulburn to be Ens. and Lieut. by pur. v. Freke.

22d Foot: Ens. J. Brady to be Lieut. without pur. v. Hay, dec.; Ens. W. R. Tisdall, from h. p. 63d F. to be Ens. v. Brady—28th: Capt. W. S. S. Doyle, from h. p. Unat. to be Capt. v. Hill, who ex.—30th: Ens. W. R Heard to be Lieut. without pur. v. Berridge dec.; Ens. E. Lucas, from h. p. Unat. to be Ens. v. Hard—45th: W. G. Bace, M. D. to be Ass. Surg. v. Campbell, prom. in 35th F.—47th: Lieut. A. Frazer to be Capt. without pur. v. Campbell, dec.; Ens. J. B. Blake to be Lieut. v. Frazer; Cadet J. W. Hoste, from Royal Mil. Col. to be Ens. v. Blake—55th: Ass. Surg. J. Campbell, M. D. from 45th F to be Surg v. Routledge, dec.—60th: Capt. S. I. Sutton, from 69th F to be Capt v. Eason, who ex ---66th: T. B. L. Cochrane to be Ens. by pur. v. Molony, who ret—69th: Capt. P. Eason from 60th F. to be Capt v Sutton, who ex. ---74th: Lieut. T. W. Yates to be Capt. without pur. v. M'Lintock, dec.; Ens. D. Fraser to be Lieut. v. Yates; Cadet C. B. Cardew, from Roy. Mil. Col. to be Ens. v. Fraser---81st: Capt. G V Creag to be Maj by pur. v. Scoones, who ret.; Lieut J E. Orange to be Capt. by pur. v. Creagh; Ens. W. H. Cope to be Lieut by pur v. Orange; H. Renny to be Ens. by pur. v. Cope ---97th: R. Colvill to be Ens by pur. v. O'Malley, app. to 3d Drag. Guards---98th: Lieut R. Wolfe to be Capt. without pur v Peach, dec; Serj. Maj. S. Busby to be Adjt. with rank of Ensign, v. Wolfe.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 31.—11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. Roebuck to be Capt. by pur. v. Handley, who ret.; Cor. A. Walker to be Lieut. by pur. v. Roebuck; R. M. Darnell to be Cor. by pur. v. Walker—14th: Lieut. E. Tenison to be Capt. by pur. v. Smith, prom.; Cor. J. Henderson to be Lieut. by pur. v. Tenison; Cadet H. E. Doherty, from Roy. Mil. Coll. to be Cor. by pur. v. Henderson.

12th Foot: Capt. W. Senhouse, from 26th F. be Capt. v. Paterson, who ex.—25th: Capt. J. R. Young to be Maj. by pur. v. Robertson, prom.; Lieut. F. F. Laye to be Capt. by pur. v. Young; Ens. T. W. T. Thompson to be Lieut. by pur. v. Laye; E. Hamilton to Ens. by pur. v. Thompson—26th: Capt. J. Paterson, from 12th F. to be Capt. v. Senhouse, who ex.—28th: Lieut. F. Adams to be Captain by pur. v. Doyle, who ret. Ens. W. J. Wodehouse to be Lieut. by pur. v. Adams; H. D. Smart to be Ens. by pur. v. Wodehouse—29th: Ens. H. M. Turner to be Lieut. by pur. v. Foskey, who ret.; G. Brown to be Ens. by pur. v. Turnor—35th: Lieut.-Col. G. L. Goldie, from h. p. as Inspecting Field Officer, to be Lieut.-Col. v. G. Teulon, who ex. rec. diff. Lieut. J. H. O. Moore to be Capt. by pur. v. Amos; who ret.; Ens. T. J. G. Chatterton to be Lieut. by pur. v. Moore—49th: H. Pearson to be Ens. by pur. v. Baker, who ret.—55th: Lieut. v. Browne, from h. p. of 13th F. to be Lieut. v. Webster, whose app. has not taken place—59th: Lieut. J. Patullo, from h. p. of 92d F. to be Lieut. v. Cumming, whose app. has not taken place; P. Nicholson, M.D. to be Ass. Surg. v. Hennen, dec.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 17.-Royal Horse Guards: R. Oliver, to be Cor. by pur. v. Ackers, prom.

4th Dragoon Guards: Cor. W. H. Harper to be Lieut. by pur. v. Quantock, who ret; F. Meynell, to be Cor, by pur. v. Harper.

10th Foot: Staff Ass. Surg. R. Jameson, M. D. to be Ass. Surg. v. M'Mun, prom. in 88th F.—30th: Maj. H. E. Robinson to be Lieut.-Col. without pur. v. Powell dec; Brev. Maj. J. Tongue to be Maj. without pur, v. Robinson; Lieut. W. Baxter to be Cap. without pur. v. Tongue: Ens. H. Mansell to be Lieut. without. pur. v. Baxter. Cadet H. Lowe, from Royal Mil. Col. to be Ens. without pur. v. Mansel.—37th: Capt. W. Elliott, from 49th F. to be Capt. v. Hon. C. S Clements who ret. on h. p. of 35th F.—49th: Capt. C. Gregory, from h. p. 35th F. to be Capt. v. Elliot, app. to 37th F.—96th; Capt. M. R. Atherley, from. 1st. W. J. Regt. to be Capt. V. O. Pilling who ret. on h. p.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 31.—16th Light Dragroons; Cor. W. Wilmer to be Lieut. without pur. v. Vincent, dec.; Cor. S. G. Purdon, from h. p. 19th Lt. Dragoons, to be Cor. v. Wilmer.

6th Foot: Ens. F. Bristow to be Lieut. without pur. v. Knight, dec.; Ens. G. Chambers, from h. p. 34th F. to be Ens. v. Bristow.—26th: Capt. W. Caine, from 41st F. to be Capt. v. Price, who ex. —41st: Capt. R. Price, from 26th F. to be Capt. v. Caine, who ex.—45th: Ens. B. Gray to be Lieut. without pur. v. Armstrong, prom. in 55th F.; Ens. J. P. Coffin, from h. p. of Royal Staff Corps, to be Ens. v. Gray.—48th: Lieut.-Colonel S. Brock, from 55th F. to be Lieut.-Col. v. Schoedde, who ex.—59th: Lieut. G. M'L. Tew to be Capt. without pur. v. Gill, dec.; Lieut. R. Stacpoole, from h. p. 54th F. to be Lieut. v. Tew.—55th: Lieut.-Col. J. H. Schoedde, from 48th F. to be Lieut.-Col. v. Brock, who ex. To be Capt. without pur.: Lieut. R. H. Sheaffe, v. Frend, dec.; to be Lieut. A. A. Armstrong, from 45th F. v. Champion, dec. To be Lieut.: Ens. W. Hope, v. Sheaffe. To be Ens: A Frend, v. Hope.—92d: Lieut. J. Buckley to be Capt. without pur. v. Gordon, dec. —96th: Capt. W. Graham, from h. p. Unat. to be Capt. v. R. Gethin, who ex. rec. diff.

EUROPE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

London, 27th November.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: At Portsmouth, the Lady of G. Grant, Esq.—At the Rectory, Witchampton, Dorset the Lady of the Rev. C. Glyn---In St. George's place, the Viscountess Boyle---In Bond street, the Lady of Mr. Mitchell---At Dulwich, Mrs. F. Tuke--At Ealing, Middlesex, the Lady of the Rev. Sir H. Oakley, Bart.--At Clouskeagh Castle, Dublin, the Lady of E. F. Cuppage, Esq.- At Waterford, the Lady of S. Carter, Esq.--In Dublin, the Lady of T. Gosson, Esq.--In Edinburgh, Mrs. Reid---In Edinburgh, Mrs. Schultze.

OF DAUGHTERS.--At Wimbledon, the Lady of Col. A. Hogg---Mrs. Boyman-- At Trowbridge, the Lady of the Rev. F. Fulford--The Lady of the Right. Hon. J. Spittal --in Goswell-street, Mrs. J. Hammond--In Great Marlborough street Mrs. H. S. Cafe--In Upper Berkeley-street, the Lady of R. Ronald, Esq.--In Edinburgh, the Lady of T. H. Duthie, Esq.

MARRIAGES.--At Alverstoke, T. Canaway, Esq., to Miss Jane Parker--At Reading, the Rev. J. King, to Maria, daughter of T. Rickford, Esq.--Major W Low, to Margaret, daughter of the late A. G. Hunter, Esq.--B. H. Cumberland, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late Gen. Fanning--At Brompton F. Brock, Esq., to Bethia Stoughton, daughter of A. Wrighte, Esq.--Mr. R Cox, to Miss Horrocks--At Wolverhampton, Mr. H. Baker, to Miss Mary Waldron--Mr. H. A. Doubleday, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. J. Phillips--Mr. H. Longton, to Miss Bal--At Liverpool, Mr T. Williams, to Miss Atkins--At Hoxton, Mr. N. Brooks, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. B. Stanbridge--In Upper Canada, Capt. O. Creighton, to Eleanor Eliza, daughter of the late H. Dyett, Esq.--C. J. Cotterell, Esq., to Isabella Jane, daughter of the late J. Peters, Esq.--In Dublin, J. H. Hamilton, Esq., to Caroline, daughter of J. Trant, Esq.--At Annaduff, Sir G. King, Bart., to Miss Vigogne, niece of Admiral Sir J. Rowley, Bart.--In Dublin, F. S. Jones, Esq., to Mary, daughter of R. Walshe, Esq.--In Dublin, W. P. O'Connor, Esq, to Anne, daughter of the late N. Browne, Esq --At Rathaspeck, W. S. Dermzy Esq. to Mary daughter of the late J. Bolger, Esq.--At Edinburgh Mr. P. Wilson, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. W. Peddie--At Jordanston, Perthshire, J. S. H. Holmes, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Knight, R. N.

DEATHS.--On board H. M. S. *Donegal*, Mr. T. Foster, aged 19--At Portsmouth, Ann, wife of Mr. J. Willcocks--At Plymouth, Mary, wife of J. Bynell, Esq. aged 73--At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Mrs. Trays--At Purbrook, Elvina Sarah, daughter of D. G. Hewitt, Esq. Lieut. D. P. Slocock, 4th Dragoon Guards--At Newfoundland, Lieut. J. Bulger, R. N. Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. T. Vanneck, of Cookley, Suffolk--In Wilton Crescent, J. C. Bentinck, Esq. aged 71. In Cannonbury-square, W. Turner, Esq. aged 63. At Park village East, Mr. A. Picken. At East Dereham, Norkfolk, Mrs. Mary Beales, aged 95. The Rev. D. Pettiward, rector of Onehouse. At Reading, Mrs. Smith. At Earsham, Norfolk, Lorina, wife of J. Kitching, Esq. aged 23. In Great Russell-street Mrs. Parke. J. Weston, Esq. of Meon Stoke, Hants. At Lambeth, J. Scott, Esq. aged 75. Theresa Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. W. B. Aird, of Soho. At Holborn, R. Edwards, Esq. Frances Wilson, wife of W. Wyatt, Esq. At Scarborough, Mrs. E. Ruddock, aged 94. In Portman, square, Miss Harriet Tucker. At West Derby, R. Preston, Esq. aged 79. At Cambridge J. Purchas, Esq. aged 72. In Margaret-street Mrs. Minasi At Edgbaston, Mrs. Home. At New Grange, Leeds, T. Beyon, Esq. aged 69. In Salisbury-square, Mrs. Bunyon. At Walworth, Mr. C. Baylehole. T. Stone, Esq. of Surrey. Jemima, wife of Mr. D. Gibson. At Blackwall, W. H. Nuthall, Esq. In Gloucester-place, Mr. Colvin. At Lambourn, Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. Snell. At Hampstead, Grace Catharine, daughter of the late W. Tate, Esq. J. Viney, of Folkestone. At Newcastle-under Lyme, Mrs. Ann Clews. In Dublin, J. Longfield, Esq. aged 58. In Dublin Lady Ann Gregory. At Lough Guir, Limerick, J. Baylee, Esq At Waterford, J. Foley, Esq. Mr. V. Peacocke, of Dooneen, Limerick. In Edinburgh, Miss Mary Stoddart. In Edinburgh, Janet Grey, widow of J. Weir, Esq. At Loanhead, Mr. W. Bachelor. At Moorshedabad, Marie Daney, wife of G. G. Macpherson, Esq.

London, December 3.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: At Sydling House, Dorset, Lady Blackwood—At Harrow, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Longley—In Carlton Gardens, Mrs. H. Baring—At Fassaro, near Bray, the Lady of J. W. Williams, Esq.—In Dublin, the Lady of the Rev. W. Young—At Glencorse Cottage, N. Greenlaw, the Lady of J. A. De Balenhard, Esq. —At Wick, Mrs. Sinclair—In Edinburgh, the Lady of W. D. Balfour, Esq. —In Edinburgh, Mrs. E. A. Cameron, In Edinburgh, Mrs. Normand—In Finsbury-square—Mrs. Adams—At Clapham Common, the Lady of W. Nash, Esq.—In Portman-square, the Lady of the Rev. E. Bowlby.

OF DAUGHTERS: In Kennington-lane, Mrs. Anderson—In Salisbury-square, Mrs. Edkins—At Chelsea, the Lady of E. Gould, Esq.—In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Wingfield—At Tourine, County Limerick, the Lady of J. D. Lyons, Esq.—At Ahana, near Tarbert, the Lady of P. Leslie, Esq.—At Allerby, near Melrose, the Lady of W. J. Fraser, Esq.—In Edinburgh, Mrs. Rhind—In Upper Brook-street, Lady Louisa Finch—At Highbury, Mrs. W. Robinson.

MARRIAGES.—At West Hackney, Mr. R. Glynes, to Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of the late J. Richards, Esq —In Dublin, E. O'Callaghan, Esq. to Charlotte, daughter of D. Sampson, Esq.—In Dublin, Mr. J. H. Siree, to Elizabeth, daughter of C. F. Brabazon, Esq.—In Dublin, Mr. P. M. Skerrett, to Maria, daughter of J. O'Flaherty, Esq.—Surgeon M. M'Williams of Fivemiletown, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. W. Johnston—In Dublin, E. Galwey, Esq.—to Cornelia Matilda, daughter of H. St. Leger, Esq.—At Wexford, T. E. Wright, Esq. to Jane Eliza, daughter of the late Captain Morphy—At Edinburgh, Mr. P. Deseret, to Christian, daughter of the late Mr. W. Fraser—At Enterkine-house, Ayrshire, J. Campbell, Esq. to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Macleod, Esq.—At Ravelston, W. Murray, to Helen Margaret Oliphant daughter of the late Sir A. Keith —The Rev. B. L. Cubitt, of Catfield, Norfolk, to Emma, daughter of F. Holyoake, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Torpoint, Martha, wife of Lieut. J. Lucraft, aged 64—At Ipplepen, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Trounsell, R. N.—On board the *Lyra* packet, at Jamaica, Mr. T. H. Jones, surgeon—At Portsea, Mrs. E. Pigott, aged 72—At Portsea, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. J. Whitewood, aged 81—At Hove, near Brighton, Mr. J. Vallance, aged 74—At St. Lucia, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Stephens—At Worthing, the Rev. Dr. Woolf—At Portsea, Mr. W. Baker, aged 76—At Portsea, Mrs. Taplin, aged 78—In Liecester-square, Mr. J. F. Sasse, aged 59—In Darlington-place, Mr. J. Daniel, aged 61—In Fitzroy-square, P. Shewcraft, Esq., aged 90—At Hammersmith, Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. F. T. Attwood—In Bedford place, George, son of F. Young, Esq. aged 38—At Bristol, Anne, daughter of the late Mr. W. James—At Pitcairly, Capt. Cathcart, R. N.—At Brighton, the Rev. J. M. Rice—In Dublin, Mary, wife of J. N. St. Giorgio, Esq.—In Dublin, Lady Creighton, daughter of the Earl of Erne—At Kingston, Deputy Commissary General Edwards—In Blackwaterstown, J. Crothers, Esq., aged 75—In Dublin, Bessy, daughter of the Rev. H. Martin—At Auburn, Athlone, Maria, daughter of J. Bruce, Esq.—At Dunkeld, R. Cargill, Esq.—At Burntsfield Links, R. Hogg, Esq.—In Edinburgh, Eliza Weir, daughter of A. Mercer, Esq.—In Edinburgh, Mr. A. Clark, aged 27—At Kinnairdie, near Dingwall, Rossshire, J. Mitchell, Esq.—At Lambeth, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Kingsland, Baron Turvey—At Chertsey, Survey, Mr. W. Newby, aged 38—In Vauxhall-road, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Hawkins aged 72—At Walworth, Mr. J. Clowes, aged 74—At Rochford, Eliza, wife of M. Turner, Esq., aged 24—At Walmer, Kent, Ebba Georgiana, daughter of Sir T. Baker, aged 17—At Forty Hill, Enfield, Miss Farran, aged 64—At Ashurst Park, Kent, W. F. Jones, Esq, aged 75—At Great Ropers, Southwould, Essex, Henrietta Ann, wife of J. Hirst, Esq, aged 43—At Sevenoaks, Averina Louisa Warren, daughter of the late E. T. W. Horne, Esq., aged 69—At Hatton Garden, J. L. Cartwright, Esq., aged 68.

London, December 17.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: In Cornwall-terrace, the lady of W. Paynter, Esq.—At Froyle Parsonage, Hants, Mrs. L. Saintsbury—At Camberwell, the lady of the Rev. T. Dale—At Dover, the lady of Capt. Smart—At the Vicarage, Gainsburgh, the lady of the Rev. G. Dodds—At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the lady of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson—At Abrigg, near Wakefield, Mrs. J. Birkell—At Walworth, Mrs. Firth—At Westlodge, East Bergholt, Suffolk, the lady of E. Godfrey, Esq.—In Queen-square, the lady of T. Chandless, Esq. —In Regent's Park, Mrs. J. Leman—The lady of Sir R. Hill, Bart., M. P.—The lady of J. Massy, Esq., of Tipperary—The lady of R. Kearney, Esq., of Ballinvilla, County Mayo—In Belfast, the lady of G. Joy, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Crawfurd.

DAUGHTERS: In New Bridge-street, Mrs. R. Johnson—At Horsmonden, the lady of the Rev. W. M. S. Marriott—At Child Okeford, Dorset, the lady of T. Oliver, Esq.—At Enfield Wash, Milddlesex, the lady of J. R. Hogarth, Esq.—At Great Claybrook, Northamptonshire, the lady of Mr. Wood, of twins—At Greetham, the lady of the Rev. H. Baker—In Albion-street, Mrs. P. Melvill--In Eaton-place, the lady of Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart.—In Torrington-square, the lady of J. Duncan, Esq.—In Bedford-square, the lady of Capt. D. Frazer —At Stoke Poges, the lady of the Rev. T. C. Evans—At Laurel-lodge, County Cavan, the Lady of C. Adams, Esq.

MARRIAGES.—At Doddington, Gloucester, H. L. Hunter, Esq., jun., to Charlotte, daughter of Sir C. Codrington—J. Harding, Esq., of Shirehampton, to Jane, daugther of C. Morgan, Esq., of Bristol—At Box, Wilts, the Rev. F. W. Fowle, to Anne Fawcett, daughter of the late Rev. R. W. Moor—At Bathwick, the Rev. B. Evans, to Mary Anne, daughter of G. Bridges, Esq.—At Stratford-under-the-Castle, Mr. W. Rawlins, to Anne, daughter of Mr. W. Keynes—At Blunham, Mr. F. W. E. Jowers, to Eliza, daughter of S. Sutton, Esq.—J. Pattullo, Esq., to Charlotte Couch, daughter of the late Mr. B. C Danby—At Clapton, J. Groves, Esq., to Louisa Hopkins, daughter of T. Bridges, Esq.—In the Isle of Thanet, Mr. R. Wood, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Manson—At Dulverton, Mr. H. H. Pepin, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. Gibson, R. N.—At St. Helena, Capt. F. Harding, R. N., to Eleanor, daughter of Brigadier Gen. Dallas—E. Isaacson, Esq., to Mary Sarah, daughter of S. Chifney, Esq.—J. Nichols, Esq., to Maria, daughter of G. Pawley, Esq.,—At Leamington, Capt. Hamilton, Scots Fusileer Guards, to Catherine Emily, daughter of W. Wynne, Esq.—At Chiswick, J. Taylor, Esq, to Miss Peirson—At Wisbech, Mr. Jeffreys, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. G. Life—At Tamworth, Mr. R. Harris, to Anne, daughter of Mr. G. Shirley—At Wimeswold, W. Palmer, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. Harrold, Esq.—At Nottingham, the Rev. J. Noble, to Elizabeth, daughter of H. Cox, Esq. —At Havent, the Rev. T. Commeline, to Harriet Frances, daughter of Archdeacon Onslow—F. Pickthorn, Esq.—to Jane Charlotte, daughter of the late Bourke, Esq.—At Camberwell, Mr. W. Brown, to Eliza Graves, daughter of R. Dolphin, Esq.—At Chelsea, F. Hollingworth, Esq., to Mary, widow of the late G. W. Burrow, Esq.—At Coolock, Mr. A. Stanley, to Emily, daughter of the late Captain Atkinson —In Dublin, A. Bell, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late R. Baker, Esq.—At Glasslough, the Rev. R. L. Tottenham, to Anne Dorothea, daughter of W. Anketel, Esq.—In Dublin, J. Pinnell, Esq., to Anne, daughter of J. Smyth, Esq.—At Musselburgh, Mr. J. Robertson, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. A. Cochrane.

DEATHS.—At Derby, Anne, widow of the late M. Henley, Esq., aged 89—The Rev. J. Skeeles, Rector of Kirby Underwood—At Amersham, Mrs. Isabella Drake, aged 82—Anne, wife of S. Eliot, Esq., of Elinggrove, near Southampton—Mrs. Mary Hill, late of Poole, aged 84—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Lemon, sister to the lady Lord Muskerry—At Highbury-grove, Mrs. Travers, aged 78—At Southampton, Charles, son of Mr. Maule, aged 21—At Sydney, New South Wales, J. Lardy, Esq. 4th Regiment--Mrs. Keeman, relict of the late J. Keeman, Esq., of Rivers' Hall, Essex, aged 83—In Belgrave street, South, J. D. Coster, Esq., aged 81 --Mary Anne, wife of F. H. Rodd, Esq., of Trebartha Hall, Cornwall—In Dorset-street, L. J. J. Lewis, Esq., aged 68—In Goswell-street, Fanny, wife of R. Heath, Esq.—At Portsmouth, Commander J. Grant, R. N.—At Exeter, Captain W. S. Dadd, R. M.—At Bristol, Mr. A. Littlejohns, aged 60—At Penryn, Captain T. Corfield, aged 55—At Buckingham, the Rev. T. Burkit —In Charlotte-street, the Rev. T. Deacon—In Upper Berkeley street, Mary, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Douglass—In Nottingham-place, Sophia, daughter of V. Fane, Esq., aged 18—Elizabeth, wife of J. Bultiel, Esq., of Fleet, Devon—At Kensington, Elizabeth, relict of J Woodhouse, Esq.,—In Brunswick-square, Jane, wife of Mr. E Barron, aged 31—In Regent's Park, J. Porter, Esq, aged 88—At Hackney, Mr. S Shenstone, aged 63—At West Cowes, Mr. J. Roach, aged 63—At Gaddesby, Leicester, Mr. Jennells, aged 67—At Camberwell, Mr. J. Kirtland, aged 71—In Drummond-street, Mr. J. Isatt, aged 81—Henrietta, wife of C. J. Maning, Esq. —In St. James's-street, Mr. T J. Mortimer, aged 52—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Isabella, daughter of the late Dr. Winterbottom—At Manchester, J. Close, Esq, aged 70—At Hampstead, Louisa, widow of the late G. Daniell, Esq, aged 72—At Blackwall, Mary, wife of D. Lamb, Esq—At Wick Hill, near Brighton, Henrietta Persis, daughter of the Rev. T. G. Rooper—In Dublin, Mr. U. C. Henry, aged 24—At Barne Hill, county Kildare, J. Hill, Esq., aged 90—In Dublin, E. Swinney, Esq, aged 75—Near Dublin, Penelope Anne, wife of Lieut. Col. Cator, R. H. A.—At Kirkaldy, Mrs. Fergus, aged 74—At Leven, Dr. A Latta—At Inveresk, Margaret Nicholson Scott, relict of A. Borthwick, Esq,

London, December, 22.

BIRTHS.

OF SONS: In Dorset-square, the Lady of J. Foot, Esq. —At Bowers Gifford Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. J. Black—At Cambridge, the Lady of G. Fisher, Esq.—At Lee, near Blackheath, the Lady of A. B. Cotgrave, Esq.—At Hampstead, the Lady of E. Toller, Esq.---In Great Cumberland-street, the Lady of Sir E. Blount, Bart.—At Sidmouth, Devonshire, the Lady of A. F. Wainewright, Esq.—At Barnes, Surrey, the Lady of F. St. John, Esq.

DAUGHTERS: In Guildford-street, the Lady of T. M. Cormack, Esq.—In Russell-square, the Lady of G. Burnand, Esq.—At Hatfield, Herts, the Lady of the Rev. B. Peile—In Montague-square, Mrs. M. Wilson—At Parkstone, Mrs. Tullock—At Axminster, Mrs. G. D. Evans—At Kensington, Mrs. G. Sturt—At Woodbury, the Lady of T. Powell, Esq.—In Gower-street, Mrs. Keene—At Weymouth, the Lady of Capt. H. Fitzroy—In Montague-square, the Lady of J. E. W. Rolls, Esq.—At Lappratt House, near Corsham, the Lady of W. Waldron, Esq.

MARRIAGES.—Mr. S. Booth, of Huddersfield, to Fanny, daughter of Mr. M. Webb—At Scarborough, Mr. J. L. Hopwood, to Christiana Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. W. Cowley—T. Haggitt, Esq., of Denham, Bucks, to Thomasine, daughter of the late C. A. Edwards, Esq.—At Brixton, H. W Taylor, Esq., to Louisa, daughter of the late C. A. Edwards, Esq.—At Newton Solney, Mr. W. Wilders, to Jane, daughter of A. Hoskins, Esq.—Mr. H. Smart, to Charlotte Frederica, daughter of J. Power, Esq.—At Gorhambury, J. Barham, Esq, M. P., to Lady Catherine Grimston, daugnter of Earl Verulam---At Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Birt, to Miss De Fer---W. H. Heathcote, Esq., to Sophia Matilda, daughter of T. Wright, Esq---At Brigewater, the Rev. J. A. Giles, to Anna Sarah, daughter of the late F. Dickinson, Esq. ---At Warnford, the Rev. A. A. Hammond, to Elizabeth Malpas, daughter of the late T. L. O. Davies, Esq.---At Great Amwell, Herts, the Rev. M. Coddington, to Priscilla, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Batten---Mr. Greenaway, to Jane Anna, daughter of S. Cox, Esq ---Mr J. Haycraft, to Jemima, daughter of Mr. H. Notley---Mr. J. Robinson, to Mrs. Story---J. Beer, Esq., to Miss Sherlock---At Chesterfield, Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, to Emma Melissa, daughter of Mr. J. Beardmore---At Devonport, G. H. Godden, Esq, to Eliza, daughter of Capt. Burgess---At Devonport, Mr. Florence, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. J. Murch.

DEATHS.—At Clapham-rise, J. White, Esq. aged 79---at Wesbeach, J Peckover, Esq. agad 79---The Rev. C. Norris, Prebendary of Canterbury, aged 90---In Powell-street, Mr. J. Clarkson, aged 83 ---At Brighton, Mary Ann Clare, daughter of the late P. Breton, Esq.---At Esher, Surrey. Mary, wife of J. Holroyd, Esq. aged 66---In Portland-road. Elizabeth, wife of J. Arrowsmith, Esq---At South Lambeth, Mr. E. Lechmere---At Bath, Mr. Thurston, aged 77---In the Old Kent-road, Martha, widow of the late W. Burgis, Esq.---At Kew Green, R. Tunstall, Esq. aged 74---At Shepton Mallett, Mr. J. Creedy, aged 95---At Bath, T. Collett, Esq---At Arundel, Mary, daughter of the late H. Howard, Esq. At Sharowe Lodge, near Ripon, the Rev. S. Hodson, aged 71---Adjutant Smith, South Lincoln Militia---Captain Stephens, North Lincoln Militia---In Burton-crescent, Jane Isabella, daughter of H. J. Chalke, Esq.---R. Heywood, Esq. of Liverpool---At Tilgate Forest, Crawley, Sussex, G. E. Jolliffe, Esq. aged 32---Mrs. Waters, aged 50---At Chelsea, E. Hawkesworth, aged 83---At Morpeth, Mrs. Blake, aged 78---At Catchburn, Mr. E. Charlton, aged 79---At Sansbach, Hereforeshire, Mr. J Fletcher---In Hereford, Mrs. Hannah Astop, aged 80---Mr. W. Meats, of the Marsh, Herefordshire---At Hotcombe-house, near Minchinhampton, Herefordshire, Sarah, wife of H. Fletcher, Esq. aged 49---Mr. B. Morgan, of Wotton, near Gloucester---In Nottingham-place, Sophia, daughter of V. Fane, Esq aged 18---At Chudleigh, Miss Margaret Hill, aged 8---In Compton-street, Mrs. E. Sharp---In Albemarle-street, Mr. J. Lacon---In Parley-street, Lady Beechey, aged 69---Mr. F. F. Marriott, of Knightsbridge---At Hull, Sarah, relict of J. Blundell, Esq aged 80---At Blackheath, William, son of the late Capt. W. S. Willett---At Stonehouse, Mrs. Cree, aged 77---At Beaconsfield, Clerke, son of J. Brown, Esq.---In Brunswick-square, Anna Maria daughter of G N. Emmett, Esq.

London, December 25.

BIRTHS.—Of sons: In Gloucester-place, the lady of W. Parish, Esq.—Russell-square, the lady of J. Pilcher, Esq.—In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. G. Pratt—In Waterford, the lady of F. Knollis, Esq.—At Wellington, County Meath, the lady of T. Falkiner, Esq.—In Dublin, the lady of H. Davidson, Esq.—At Ballynewry House, the lady of the Rev. J. H. Potts.

DAUGHTERS: At Hinxton, the

lady of R. Irvin, Esq.—At Tarvit, the lady of W. H. Ker, Esq.—At Bannockburn, Mrs. W. Wilson.

MARRIAGES.—At Portsmouth, Mr. J. Way, to Miss Ellen Mears—G. Burdett, Esq, to Harriett, daughter of W. Wellan, Esq.—Mr. F. Comyn to Harriet, daughter of the late G. Palmer, Esq —At Bristol, W. R. Nedham, Esq, to Emma, daughter of T. H. Longden, Esq - J. Fletcher, Esq, of Bruce Grove, to Harriett, daughter of E Marshall, Esq —At Langharne, Carmarthen, J. Wittaker, Esq to Caroline Ann, daughter of the late J. H. Strickle, Esq. At Richmond, B Wyse, Esq., to Maria, daughter of W. Barnard, Esq —At Combe, T. M. Lang, Esq, to Mary Ann, daughter of T. Lowman, Esq —At Southery, Norfolk, B. Muriel, Esq, to Mary, daughter of R. Martin, Esq.—Mr C. Edis, of Cambridge, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. T. Francis—T. Greham, Esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Mr. S Orson—B G. Levien, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late A. Lindo, Esq.—Mr. E Green, to Miss Frances Earl— At Manchester, R. W. Hopkins Esq, to Mary Anne, daughter of D. Salisbury, Esq —G. Harrison, Esq, to Caroline, daughter of the late W. Pemberton, Esq —At Cove, C. M. Usher, Esq, to Eleanor, daughter of the late T. O'Grady O'Grady, Esq.—At Omagh, D. Auckinlek, Esq., to Elizabeth Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. T. Stack—At Rathconnell, A. P. Aylmer, Bart., to Martha, daughter of R. Reynell, Esq.—In Dublin, P. Walsh, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of E. Mitchell, Esq.—In Dublin, Capt. A. Campbell, to Barbara Eliza, relict of the late Capt. J. P. Perry—At Jedburgh, Mr. A. Greenshields, to Jane, daughter of the late R. Wilson, Esq.—At Edinburgh, J. M'A. Moir, Esq., to Agnes, daughter of the late J. M'Kell, Esq.—At Culzean Castle, R. Oswald, Esq., to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Kennedy, daughter of Marquis of Ailsa —At Letrewel, Dumbartonshire, E. R. Macdonnell. Esq., to Josephine, daughter of W. Bennet, Esq —At Inverness, J. Greig, Esq., to Isabella, daughter of S. Hunter, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Portsmouth, M. T. King, aged 80—At Farcham, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut. Hampton, R. N.—At Brighton, W. Higgens, Esq.—At Portsmouth, Commander J. Mason, R. N.—On board H. M. S. *Rainbow*, Capt T. Appleton, R. M.—At Emsworth, Capt G. Aldham, R. N —F. Waring, Esq, of the Oaks, Surrey—Susanna Harriet, widow of W. Eyry, Esq. of Newhouse, Wilts—At Bingley, T. Dixon, Esq. aged 96—Mr. R Collier, of Cheltenham —In Shrewsbury, Patience Marianne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hawkins—Mr. J. Warren, of Tower Hill—In Berner's-street, the Rev. L. Wainwright —At Bath, S. Brookshank, Esq.—At Greenhithe, Miss Ann Warde—In Queen Anne street, Juliana, relict of the late W. S. Towers, Esq. aged 68—Anne, daughter of H. Wodehouse, Esq. —At Shobdon-court, Herefordshire, the Hon. and Rev. A. Grey —At Holkham, Margaret Anne, daughter of the Hon G. Keppel, M. P.—At Hackney, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Tozer—Ann, wife of S. Hailstone, Esq. of Croft-house, Bradford—In Exeter, Mrs E. I, West, aged 64—Mrs. E. Burdock, Wisbech, aged 65—At Shaftesbury, Grace, wife of Mr G. Cox —At Little Baddin, Conrade, son of Col. Clifford—At Dedham, Selina, daughter of A. Manning, Esq.—Mrs. Hartley, of Rose-hill, Cumberland—At Norwich, Mrs. Sargeant, aged 85—In Kilrush, Mrs. Hunt—Dublin, J. Parson, Esq.—In Dublin, Mrs Power—At Templederry, Frances, widow of the Rev. E. Jordan—In Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Hart—In Carrick-on-Suir, Mrs. H. White—At Balhousie, Mrs. Janet Lawson —At Airhouse, J. Somerville, Esq.—At Glasgow, Mr. I. A. Boyd—At Gramhams-town, Falkirk, Mr. J. Easton—At Linlightgow, Mr. W. Gardner—At Musselburgh, Miss Cornelia Nelson.

London, December 30.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: In Guilord-street, Mrs. H. Bagster—At Brighton, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. F Loftus, Grenadier Guards—In New-street, Lady Campbell —At Skelton Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. J. Dayman—In Carmathon, the Lady of Major Louis—In Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. W. Marshall.

OF DAUGHTERS.: In Keppel-street, the Lady of T. Thompson, Esq.—The Lady of H. Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple—At Richmond, the Lady of H. G. Wells, Esq.—Mrs. M'Cabe—In Upper Gower-street, the Lady of T. M. Waters, Esq.—At Scarborough, near Beverley, the Lady of J. Hall, Esq.

MARRIAGES.—At Minster, Sheppey, Mr C. F. Baldock, to Mary Maria, daughter of J. Fincham, Esq —The Rev. G E. Gepp, to Emma Sophia, daughter of the late M. Arutz, Esq.—At West Ham, Mr. T. Whitwell, to Anne, and H. Bigley, Esq. to Eliza Frances, daughters of Mr. T. Carpenter—At St. Leonard's on-Sea, J. P. Fearon, Esq. to Jessy, daughter of J Burton Esq —The Hon. G. A. Craven, to Georgina, daughter of the late W. Smythe, Esq. of Brambridge-house, Hants—At Milton next Gravesend, J. H. Ceely, Esq. to Elizabeth Parker, daughter of the late Capt. D. Wishart—At Brompton, H. P. M. Despard, Esq. to Mary Isabella Elizabeth Keister, daughter of Capt. Burrowes—At Jersey, Capt. Bamford, to Catherine, daughter of W. Hill, Esq.—At Rugby, W. Townsend, Esq. to Louisa Mary Ann, daughter of C. Bucknell, Esq.—Mr. Basely, to Miss S. Beer—At Shetfield, Mr. J. Carnall, to Miss Sarah Booth.

DEATHS.—At Islington, R. Browning, Esq. aged 85 —At Brompton, Jane, daughter of the late Rev. D. Felix, aged 22—At Cheltenham, F. Cianchettini, Esq. aged 66—At Deptford, Mrs. Ann Mason, aged 61—At Upcott-house, near Taunton, Anne Elizabeth, wife of J. Snowden, aged 41—At Chichester, W Tireman, Esq. aged 79—At Woolton-hall, near Liverpool, N. Ashton, Esq. aged 91—Mr. J Cleere, of the Quartermaster-General's Office, Horse Guards, aged 46—Mr. R. Y. Clarke, of Windsor, near Liverpool —At Guernsey, D. Walters, aged 82—At Bradford— Somerest, Mary, relict of Mr. Webber, aged 95— At Bingley, Mr. H. Dixon, aged 95—C. E. Chandlor, Esq. of Tewkesbury, aged 87—At Oldbury, Bridgenorth, Mrs. Dethick, aged 34—In Regent's-park, the Baroness De Blaquiere, aged 77 —At Great Grimsby, J. S. Brandstrom, Esq.; Miss Brandstrom, his daughter; and at Newton, Montgomery, his son, aged 32—On Wandsworth Common, Mr T Harrison—At Hellingly Vicarage, Sussex, Margaret, wife of the Rev J. Olive—At Norwood, Mr. W. Miller, aged 53—At Kidderminster, Sarah, wife of J. Morton, Esq.—Mr G. Jones, of Upper Baker-street, aged 76—Lieut. W. Freebairn—The Rev. H. Elsley, of Burneston, Yorkshire, aged 87—At Kensington, H. Penny, Esq, aged 86— At Crosby, Ravensworth, the Rev. Mr. Briscoe, aged 97—In Ashbourn, Mr. J. Dakin, aged 49—Mrs de Maund, aged 69—Miss Earnshaw, of Balham, Surrey—Mrs. S. Brooks, of Doughty-street, aged 70—At Demerara, A. H. Waistab, Esq.-A Aufrere, Esq of Foulsham Old Hall, Norfolk, aged 76.

London, January 2.

BIRTHS—OF SONS: At Southampton, the Lady of Capt. Wood, R. N.—In Chesterfield-street, the Lady of H. M. Boodle, Esq.—In Gloucester place, the Lady of J. B. Rooper, Esq., M.P.—At Doon, King's County, the Lady of J. L. Dickinson, Esq., R.N.—In Dublin, Mrs. Barlow—At Macosquin Glebe, near Coleraine, the Lady of the Rev. G. Craig—In Edinburgh, Mrs. M. Stanley, of twins—In Edinburgh, the Lady of Col. Mayne, C.B.

OF DAUGHTERS: At Blackrock, County Antrim, the Lady of W. Stewart, Esq.—At Buttevant Barracks, the Lady of Adjutant Cockcraft, 76th Regt. At Gracedieu, Waterford, the Lady of J. Kearney, Esq.—At Geashill, Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. J. D. Wingfield—At Tullyvallen Glebe, Newtownhamilton, the Lady of the Rev. W. Maelean.

MARRIAGES.—At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Mr. T. Mitchell, to Miss Sarah Davis—At Kingston, Upper Canada, Lieut. E. C. Frome, R. E., to Jane, daughter of Col. Light, 25th Regt.—At Downton, Mr. J. Miller, to Jane, widow of the late G. Whitmarsh, Esq.—At Westbourn, the Rev. R. Eden, to Emily, daughter of the late J. Cousens, Esq.—At Portsmouth, Mr. T. Hatchard, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. King—At Fareham, Mr. G. Gregory, to Miss Page; also Mr. W. Wisher, to Miss Sarah Page—Mr. R. Folkard, to Frances, daughter of J. Wingrave, Esq.—At Corfe Castle, Capt. W. Rochfort, M. P., to Arabella Margaret, daughter of the late Right Hon. J Calcraft—In Dublin, H. M. Hatchell, Esq, to Sarah Anne, daughter of Capt. R. Bandon, R. N.—At Mancetter, Capt. P. Hill, 53d Regt., to Charlotte, daughter of J. G. Norbury, Esq.—W. Butler, Esq., of Suir Lodge, County Tipperary, to Frances, daughter of the late T. Hall, Esq.—At Tralee, P. D. Stokes, Esq., to Julia, daughter of the late Col. Haldane—At Clonegal, W. H. Dowse, Esq., to Ellen, daughter of the late T. Goodisson, Esq.—At Donnybrook, T. Grattan, Esq., to Isabella, daughter of the late J. Fisher, Esq.—At Hamilton, Mr. J. Gordon, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. J. Keddie—At Scone, Mr. T. Wood, to Christian, daughter of the late Mr. Cock— t Edinburgh, Mr. J. Somerville, to Marion, daughter of Mr. A. Hamilton—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Morrison, to Anna, daughter of Mr. W. Wilson—At Dunfermline, T. Alexander, Esq., to Barbara Black Sterling, daughter of the late R. Kennie, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Plymouth, Mr. B. Rogers, aged 20— At Purbrook Hill, Fanny, widow of the late W. Greig, Esq., aged 83—at Portsea, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. W. Newton, aged 31—At Portsmouth, Mr. W. Avery aged 52—Near Bath, J. Whitelocke, Esq.—In Trevor-square, Mr. A. Inderwick, aged 82—At Dale, Mrs. Ann Rylanoe, aged 99—At Doncaster, Mr. H. F. Jordan, aged 48—At Horsley, Wood House, Mrs. Middleton, aged 82—At Grove Villa, near Worcester, T. Dixon, Esq., M.D.—In Russell-square, the wife of the Rev. R. Edwards—At Lodger's Court, Dorsetshire, Margaret, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir E. Nepean, Bart—At Rozel, Jersey, Emily, daughter of P. R. Lempriere, Esq., aged 24—In Eaton-place, Juliana Barbara, wife of Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart, aged 21—In Wimpole-street, W. Pulsford, Esq, aged 64—Mary Fielder, wife of E. G. Smith, Esq. of the priory, Isle of Wight, aged 64—In Holland place, Mrs. Statham, aged 77 Regent-street, Miss Brownley—A. B. Drummond, Esq., of Cadland, Southampton, aged 79—In Dublin, Henrietta, daughter of T. Tisdall, Esq.—At Seaview, Miltown Malbay, H. W. Morony, Esq —S Potter, Esq., of Mount Potter, County Galway—In Dublin, H. Cooper, Esq.—Henry Maxwell, son of Capt. Cottingham, of Summer Hill, Dublin—At Clareview, near Glin, the Rev. J. Parker, aged 68—Near Roscarberry, R. N. Somerville, Esq.—In Tralee, Mrs. O'Connor—At Kirkmabreck Manse, the Rev. J. Sibbald—At Edinburgh, Miss Hester Campbell—At Chessell's Court, Canongate, Mrs. Mary Fowler, wife of Mr. J. Gray—At Perth, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. J. Greig.

January 6.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: At Kensington Crescent, the Lady of H. C. Cornwell, Esq.—In Upper Stanford-street, the Lady of F. O. Dickins Esq.—in Brunswick-square, the Lady, of J. Farker, Esq.—In Gloucester-place, the Lady of E. W. Blunt, Esq.—At Theberton House, Suffolk, the Lady of T. Gibson, Esq. At Maresfield, the Lady of W. Day, Esq.—At Clapham Common, Mrs. G. Gay—In Haydon-square, Mrs. Whyte —At Headingley, near Leeds, the Lady of J. Marshall, Esq. M. P. At Brixton Hill, the Lady of Mr. Hodson—In Upper Harley-street, the Lady of B. Goad Esq.—The Lady of the Rev. F. Sturmer, of Christ Church, Middlesex—At Southwark, Mrs. C. Muriel—At Bridgewater, the Lady of J. Austice, Esq.

In Arlington-street, Mrs. E. Moor—At Roebuck, the Lady of J. G. Richards, Esq.—At Wellington, Nanagh, the Lady of W. B. Smithwick, Esq.—At Cork, the Lady of Capt. Mason, 77th Regt.—At Woodside House near Glasgow, Mrs. Paul.

OF DAUGHTERS: In Spring Gardens, Mrs. B Cooper—Bevis Hill, Southampton the Lady of F. Falwassir, Esq.—In Grosvenor-place, the Lady of T. W. Bramston, Esq. - At Paddington, the Lady of the Rev. J. G. Gifford - At Walmer, the Lady of the Rev. R. D. Backhouse - In Chester Terrace, the Lady of W. G. Hayter, Esq.—At Streatham, the Lady of C, Ring, Esq In Bedford-square, Mrs H. Willoughby—At Bromley, Mrs G. Simpson—The Lady of B King Esq M P.—Mrs R. Grant At water-park, the Lady of T Pilkington, Esq—At Gartan Clebe, Donegal, the Lady of the Rev. H. Maturin - In Dublin, the Lady of A. Stewart, Esq — At Grangemore County Westmeath, the Lady of E. Briscoe, Esq

MARRIAGES.—R. O'Connor, Esq. to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. B. Mois-s—J. Casley, Esq. to Maria, daughter of the late J. Braddick, Esq.—At Oxford, the Rev. R. C. Clifton, to Charlotte Hornsby, daughter of P. Walsh, Esq.—At Islington, Mr. J. Thurston, to Miss Marion Pitt Russell—W. T. Christopher, Esq. to Harriett, widow of the late G. J Taylor, Esq.—At Beckenham, Kent, J. B. Monro, Esq. to Emily, daughter of the late R. Webber, Esq. —At Hamsey, Sussex, G. Hoper, Esq. to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of Sir G. Shiffner, Bart.—A. Smith, Esq. to Anne, widow of the late G. Noble, Esq.—At Sulhamstead, H. R. Burfoot, Esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of the late W. Thoyts, Esq.—Mr. J. Gainsford, to Miss Harriet Comber—At Enfield, J. Dodson, Esq. to Sarah Fendall, daughter of the late A. Atkins, Esq.—At Clifton, the Rev. S. Lysons, to Theresina daughter of Major-Gen. Moore—At Brighton, E. Elkins Esq. to Mary Jane, daughter of R. Lane, Esq.—At Lynn, J. Fry, Esq. to Alice, daughter of the late Rev. J. Partridge—Mr. J. Barrowforth, to Miss E. Sherwood—At Sutton-on-the-Hill, R. Jones, Esq. to Mrs. Bell—At Tottenham, C. W. Sym, Esq. to Anne, daughter of Mr. D. Evans—At Kingston, near Portsmouth, the Rev. W. Foster, to Laura, daughter of Captain J. Hayes, R. N.—At Alverstoke, H. Dixon, Esq. to Selina, daughter of the late Dr. Burney—At Wirksworth, P Waltholl, Esq. to Mary. daughter of W. Harward, Esq.—At Portsmouth, Mr. M. Hopwood. to Matilda, daughter of Mr. J. Pinhorn—At St. Helier's, Capt. R. W. Bamford, 73d Regt., to Catherine, daughter of W. Hill, Esq.—At Derry, the Rev. G. Steen, to Margaret, daughter of J. Thompson, Esq. —At Mallow, J. Fox, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of J. Tarrant, Esq.—The Rev. C. Miller, to Charlotte King, daughter of Mr. Hilliard—At Greenwich, E. Ledger, Esq. to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. H. Potts—At Tilehurst, near Reading, H. Footner, Esq to Fanny, daughter of H. Chase, Esq. —F. A. Grant, Esq. to, Charlotte Eliza, daughter of the late T. Wills, Esq. —At Swanage. R. D. Mershfield, Esq. to Miss White —At Sherborne, the Rev. T. James, to Anne Frances, widow of the late J. T. Croft, Esq.—In Carlow, Capt. Singleton, to Anne, daughter of J. Lapham, Esq.—In Limerick, R. Gabbett, Esq. to Deborah, daughter of the Rev. W. M. Eitzgerald—J. Heron, Esq. of Tullyveery. to Margaret, daughter of the late S. Cowan, Esq.—At Clonmore-house, County Mayo, F. Murphy, Esq. to Eleanor Honoria, daughter of the late L. Harkan, Esq.—At Edinburgh, J. Ker, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir J. Montgomery, Bart.

DEATHS.—Lady Ogleby, daughter of the late Lord H. Howard—In Claremont-place, T. Swinbourn, Esq. aged 63—At Highbury, Ann, widow of the late J. P. Hummel, Esq, aged 51—At Kensington, Mrs. Meades, aged 93—At Pinner, Middlesex, H. Keat, Esq., aged 62—Catherine, relict of the late W. Sandham Esq., of Midhurst—in Billiter-square, Anne Margaret, daughter of Q. Harris Esq.—At Hounslow, Mrs. E Ormes, aged 78—At Great Ealing. George, son of the late Lieut.-Col Gillmore—At Westminster, William Cave, son of L. C, Humfrey, Esq.—At Islington, Hannah, wife of Mr. W. Bevan, aged 54—In Torrington-square, Mr. J. Hughes, aged 84. —Cheltenham, Mary, daughter of O'Driscoll, Esq.—In Southampton-street, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Davidson—The Rev. H. Davies, Rector of Stoker Edith—At Totterton-House, the Rev J. B. Bright, aged 61—At Dartmouth Rebecca, widow of the Rev T P. Hockin—At Norton, Somerset, T. Tytherleigh, Esq. aged 86—Chelsea, Catherine, widow of the late E. Jones, Esq., aged 81—At Hackney, G. Thompson, Esq., aged 79—Mr J. Thompson of the Adelphi, aged 53—Westmoreland-place, Mr. J. Tucker, aged 30—At Everton, near Liverpool, Susan, wife of A. Latham, Esq.—At Horsham, Sussex, Mr. F G. Wolf —Mr. W. S. Skinner, of Cole-man street, aged 43— Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Tatham, R. Militia—At Pimlico, Mrs. Lewes, aged 70—At Bath, Capt. the Hon. F. Noel, R. N., aged 43 - At Portsmouth, Mrs. Mortimer —At Portsmouth, Mrs. Maxfield.—At Southsea Mrs. J. Corban aged 60—At Handsworthe Hall, Stafford, J Grice Esq., aged 82.—At Belvidere, near Bath, Susanan, relict of Gen. Dyer—In Chester, Lady Legard, —At Jamaica, C. V. Ince, Esq.—In Oxford-street, Mrs. Anne Castle, aged 34—In Brunswick-square, N. Milne, Esq.—At Carshalton, Surrey, Mrs. Rose—Anne, relict of the late G. Brooks, Esq., of Fleetwick House. Bedfordshire—Marianne, daughrer of the late Mrs P. Mansfield—At Camberwell, Mrs. Anne Nicholson, aged 84—At Tiverton, Anne. wife of S. Amory, Esq.—In Piccadilly, Ruth, wife of Mr. E. Hogg—At Chelsea, Mr. T. White—At Totteridge, the Hon. Mrs. Browne—In Upper Baker-street, Melian, relict of the late Col. S. H. Showers, aged 87—In Devonshire-street, Mrs. Church, aged 74—At Islington, J. Calvert, Esq., aged 64—At Coraroc, county Galway, W. B Dowling, Esq.—At Spafield, county Tipperary, G. Kennedy, Esq.—At Belfast, Lieut. S. Brown, 25th Regt.—Jane, relict of the late W. Beers, of Ballyward Lodge, county Down—In Dublin, Mr. M. Kelly aged 84—At Derrylaskane, county Tipperary, J. Palliser. Esq.—At Ballynoe, county Kerry, the Rev. A. Stoughton—At Edinburgh, J Ker, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mary, daughter of the late F. Mills, Esq. —At Edinburgh, R. Monteith, Esq.

January 10.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons: The Lady of E. J. Sydney, Esq. of Fenchurch-street—At Appleby, Lecestershire, the Lady of the Rev. J. M. Echalaz—At Leamington, the Lady of C. S. Hadow, Esq. The Lady of S. Roots, Esq.

OF DAUGHTERS: In Baker-street, the Lady of J. Bannerman, Esq. At Catisfield House, near Fareham, Hants, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Byam—At Shute House, Mrs. Schanley.

MARRIAGES.—At Great Witchingham, the Rev. C. Holloway to Catherine Juliana, daughter of C. Thompson, Esq.—H. W. Atkinson, Esq. to Laura, daughter of the late J. Taylor Esq.—G. Kitching, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Betts—Mr. W. Johnston to Miss Drew—At Hackney, Mr. W. Tidy to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. T. Meymott—W. King, Esq to Emma Louisa, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Blake—At Wakefield, Mr. H Brown to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. R. Harrison—At Norwood, T. Edenborough, Esq. to Harriet, daughter of the late G. Whitefield, Esq.—At Leamington, Hastings, P. W. Powlett, Esq. to Isabella Penelope, daughter of C. J. Wheeler, Esq.—Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Kidson, to Miss Anne Veal—At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Morgan to Miss Sarah Percy—Mr. W. J. Newton to Miss Charlotte Fielder—At Walsall, Mr. J. Eglington to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Smyth—Mr. J. Brown to Miss Sarah Fry—At Hatfield, the Rev. C. Childers to Dulcibella, daughter of Sir R. Chester—At Bedfont, F. Pollock, Esq. M. P. to Sarah Anne Amowah, daughter of Captain R. Langslow.

DEATHS.—T. Mills. Esq. of Great Saxham, Suffolk, aged 85—At Lyme, Dorset, the Rev. T. H. Hume, aged 68—At Malvern Link, Capt. J. B. Graham, R. M.—In Bath, the Rev. M. S. Smith, aged 88—In East-street, A. Edge, Esq. aged 74—At Leamington, Mrs. Pedder —At Walthamstow, George, son of Mr. E. Staple, aged 22—In Bridgewater-square, Mr. J. Jackson, aged 48—In Broad-street Buildings, Mrs. Hyde—Mary Anu, wife of R. Nash, Esq. of Clapton, aged 38—In Horsemonger-lane, Mr. Walter—F. Dickins, Esq. of Wollaston, Northampton, aged 74—At Brighton T. Olliver, Esq. aged 60—At Compton, Miss Wynn Martha, daughter of Mr. C. Handley, of Kenilworth, aged 20—At Falmouth, Ellen, daughter of E. Oxenford, Esq.—In Queen-street, Mr. H. Watkins, aged 70—In Gloucester-place, B. Burton, Esq. aged 43—C. Cookson, Esq. of Nowers, Somerset, aged 43 At Crooks Moor, Mr. G. Wostenholm, aged 57. Rose. daughter of the late N. Muggeridge, Esq. of Carshalton, Surrey. At Chigwell. Essex, Mr. H. Barwise, aged 37. At Torquay, Devon, J. Walker, Esq. aged 41. In Cadogan-place, Mrs. Priscilia Vilett, aged 80. In Portman-square, B. Burton, Esq. aged 45. At Salop, Ellen, relict of the Rev. J. Scott. aged 82.

London, January 15.

BIRTHS OF SONS.—In Pall Mall, Mrs. Tegart—At Totness, the Lady of W. C. Whitbread, Esq.—At Newington Causeway, Mrs. Olivier—At Camborne, Cornwall, the Lady of W. T. Reynolds, Esq.—At Dundalk, the Lady of the Rev. J. H. Stubbs—The Lady of B. King, Esq., M. P —At Nenagh, the Lady of Dr. Dempster—In Dublin, the Lady of Lieut-Colonel W. N. Burrows—In Limerick, the Lady of C. F. Fitzgerald, Esq.—In Limerick, the Lady of H. C. Staunton, Esq —At Beerhaven Glebe, the Lady of the Rev. H. C. Harris—The Lady of M. Fitz-Maurice, Esq., of Duagh House, Kerry—In Edinburgh, the Lady of J. Farquharson, Esq.—Castlemilk, the Lady of J. Hotchkiss. Esq.—At Greenlaw, the Lady of Capt. Macfarlane, 92d Highlanders.

DAUGHTERS.—At Eastlands, near Dulwich, the Lady of the Rev. J. But—At Edenhall, Cumberland, the Lady of Sir C. Musgrave, Bart—In Cumberland Terrace, the Lady of T. Hankey, Esq.—At Chudleigh, the Lady of Major H. Yarde—At Newton Abbott, the Lady of P. Pearce, Esq.—At Launceston, Cornwall, the wife of Mr. Pearce—In Dublin, the Lady of J. R. Corballis, Esq.—The Lady of A. W. Blacke, Esq., of Furbough, Galway—At Kilranalegh, Wicklow, the Lady of the Rev. R. Fishbourne—Edinburgh, Mrs. Gloag—At Fintray House, the Hon Lady Forbes— In Edinburgh, Mrs. W. M. Bathgate.

MARRIAGES.—At Portsmouth, J. Whitmarsh, Esq. to Mrs Gullifur—At Pitminster, the Rev. J. N. Oxenham, to Jane Georgiana, daughter of J. Gould, Esq. —At Calstock, the Rev. H. Morshead, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. L. S. Trelawny, Esq —At Beckenham, Mr. C. M. Forster, to Charlotte Frances, daughter of L. Holland, Esq —Mr R. Strange, to Martha, daughter of the late J Strange, Esq.—At Sutton Coldfield, J. Johnstone, M. D., to Maria Mary Payne, daughter of J. Webster, Esq —The Hon. C. Abbott, to Emily Frances, daughter of Lord George Stuart—R. C. Chrystie, Esq to Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Watson—Mr L. Holme, to Mrs. Bell—At Streatham, E. Crawford, Esq. to Miss Jane Scholfield—B. H. Guinness, Esq. to Anna, daughter of the late Rev. J. Shepherd—S. A. Notcutt, Esq. to Emma, daughter of J. F. Rutt, Esq —At Liverpool, Mr. B. Wright, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. J. Houghton—Mr E Butler, to Jane, daughter of the late Captain R. Middleton—At Taunton, T. S. Hodge, Esq to Miss Ann Durell—At Broadhempstone, C. Edwards, Esq, to Charlotte, daughter of W. Skinner, Esq At Walton, C. L Wrenshall, Esq. to Selina Whittenbury, daughter of C. Jones, Esq.—Mr. S. H. Samuel, to Phillis, daughter of L Samuel, Esq —At Cork, Capt. J. Soy to Violet, daughter of T. W. Williamson, Esq.—At Kinsale, J. Cuthbert, Esq. to Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. P. Foley—B. Thacker, Esq of Ballymellish, to Caroline, daughter of the late C. White, Esq —G. Hogg, Esq. of Glistown, Roscommon, to Ruth, daughter of the Rev. J. Farrell—At Innishannon, W G. Brett, Esq. to Catherine Anne, daughter of the late R Donovon, Esq.

To be continued.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

February 7.—Arrived: Off Liverpool, Imogene Richardson, from Bengal

Do. Sailed: From Liverpool, Vinscales, Fisher, and Hindoo, Askers, for Bengal; Aliquis, McFee, for Bombay.

TO SAIL FOR BOMBAY.

January	20	Palmyra, Leader.
February	15	Mermaid, Johnson.
"	18	Carnatic, Biles
"	20	Anna Robertson, Nairn.
March	1	Berwickshire, Thomas.
April	20	Charles Kerr, Brodie.
May	1	Lady Feversham.

Passengers—Per Triumph,—Mrs Dyce and Boye, 2 Misses Richards, Misses Hagard and Adams, Captain R. Blood, Lieutenant C. Boye, Mr. Balkett, Mr. S. V. Pritchard, Samuldass Dessie.

Passengers—Per Duke of Roxburgh,—Misses Gordon and Keays, Messrs. Thompson, Winchester, McKenzie, Richards, Lieut. and Mrs. Badley, 3 children and servant, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Ensign Renwick, 2 Soldiers.

Arrivals from Bengal and Madras.

November 23 Patriot King, Clark.
December 10 Morgiana, Fletcher.
" 17 Elizabeth, Hill.

To sail for Madras and Bengal.

February,	1	Andromache, Andrews.
"	10	Asia, Pathie
"	8	K. S. Forbes, Anderson (With troops.)
"	25	Amelia Thompson, Pigott.
"	28	Africa, Skelton.
March,	10	Exmouth, Warren.
"	"	Broxbombury, A. Chapman.
"	12	Hashmy, Barfield.
"	"	David Scott,
"	15	Neptune, Pigott.
"	25	Georgiana, Thomas.
"	"	Hibernia, Gelleis.
"	31	Lord Wm Bentinck, Hutchinson.

February, 10 Dunvegan Castle, Laws, for Bengal.

Passengers—per Sesostris for Madras—Mrs Fearon, Mrs and Miss Speir, Captains Thullia and Bird, Lieutenants Fearon and Speir, Messrs. Cooke, P. A. Andrews, M. D Norris and Thorpe.

Passengers—Per City of Edinburgh for Madras and Bengal.

Mrs. Col. Hackett, Mrs. Watson, Miss Davidson, Doctor Adam, Madras Army, Mr. Cuddy, Surgeon Madras Army, Mr McDonald, C. S, Lieut. Young and Ensign Gomm, Madras Army, Ens. Cuddy, H. M. S. Mr Watson, Surgeon, Mr. Ochterlony and Mr Young, Madras Army, Messrs. Davidson, Pyne, and McDonald, A. S; Mr Harris

Per Horatio for Madras—Mrs. Col. Riddell and daughter, Mrs Hay and daughter, Doctor Williams, Messrs. Eden, Ogilvie, 2 Robertsons, Majoribanks, Beaumont, Gooldin, Maule, Hazlewood, Nixon, and Lewin.

Passengers per Claudine for Madras—Lieut. Hillyard, Messrs Lancaster, Bird, Blagrave, Mandeville, Ludlow and Leiget, Cadets.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RETIREMENTS.

BOMBAY—Surgeon S G. Stewart, Rev James Clow, 10th Oct. 1833, Reverend C. W. North, B. A. 10th Oct 1833, Lieut Col. W. H Sykes, 9th June, 1833, Major J. Cruickshank, 5th N. I. 8th April, 1831, Lieut. Col H. Smith, Light Cavalry, April, 1832, Major J. Nutt, Engineers, July, 1832.

Died, Capt. C. C Massey, 19th December, 1833.

BENGAL—DIED—Col G Richards, 19th Oct. 1833, Col Littlejohn, January, 1834.

RETIREMENTS—Lieut. Col. P C Gilman, 28th April, 1831, Reverend G. W. Crawford, 12th July, 1833, Captain J. P. MacDougall, 21st N I 8th June, 1833, Lieutenant P. Fraser. 7th Light Cavalry, Oct. 1833, Major H. C. Sandys, 28th N. I 8th Nov. 1832, Captain George Thornton, 1st L. C. January. 1334, Lieut W. James, 68th N. I.

MADRAS—DIED—Lieut G. E. Thompson, 49th N. I. 28th October, 1833.

RETIREMENTS—Ensign R. B Boddington, 23d N. I. November, Lieutenant R. R. Hunter, Artillery, 23d May, 1832, Captain Thomas Thompson, 1st N V. Battalion, Major Sir H. Willock, 8 L. C. November, 1833.

Col. Alexander Grant, of Madras, is not dead as was erroneously reported and acted upon in India.

We copy the following from a Magazine for July 1790:—"Dublin, June 26. This day Mr. Cooney, printer of the *Morning Post*, stood in the pilory, in College-green, for copying from a London paper the following paragraph—'The ——was formerly a very domestic woman, but now gives up too much of her time to politics.' This was the liberty of the press with a vengeance!—(Globe.)—*Nov.* 27.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.